

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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Middle East & North Africa

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ARAB TRADE UNIONS ANNOUNCE SUPPORT FOR IRAN

JN281833 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1750 GMT 28 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Damascus, 28 November--The Secretariat General of the International Confederation of Arab Trade Unions [ICATU] has stressed the Arab working classes' absolute support for the Islamic popular revolution in Iran led by Imam Ayatollah Khomeyni.

In a statement published here today, the ICATU Secretariat General condemned the role played by U. S. imperialism and world Zionism in plotting against the Islamic popular revolution in Iran. It also condemned the U.S. administration's measures against the Iranian people and revolution. It called on the U.S. administration to hand the ousted shah over to the Islamic popular revolution in Iran to be tried for all the crimes he has perpetrated against the Iranian people.

The Secretariat General's statement called on the popular, trade union, vocational and democratic organizations in the Arab homeland and the world to show effective solidarity with the Islamic popular revolution in Iran and to expose the conspiratorial schemes of imperialism and its agents.

VOICE OF HOPE: 'ARAFAT PREPARING SABOTAGE AGAINST U. S.

NC291139 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1000 GMT 29 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Reports from Beirut say the PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat has ordered the formation of special groups whose task will be to spread fear and terror and carry out acts of sabotage against the United States if it persists in its efforts or decides to use force to liberate the hostages in Iran.

Chief of Lebanese military intelligence Johnny 'Abdi has furnished the military attaches of Western embassies in Beirut with information indicating that 'Arafat has ordered his cliques and groups stationed in Europe and Latin America to be prepared.

Reliable sources say the PLO is now organizing a force that is expected to leave for Iran to carry out operations abroad in the event a war breaks out. This force, which is composed of Iranians and Palestinians and works under the PLO's supervision and guidance, is expected to be given assistance by Cuba in Latin America as well as by West European terrorist organizations, which have a common interest with Khomeyni and 'Arafat in striking at U.S. interests.

'ARAFAT SENDS MESSAGE TO UNITED NATIONS

JN291656 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 29 Nov 79 JN

[Text] On the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, brother Abu 'Ammar sent a message to the United Nations in which he stressed that Palestine is the secret word in the Middle East. He added that the United States alone is to blame for the explosive situation in the region because of its support for Zionist aggression.

AL-FATAH LEADER COMMENTS ON TUNIS ARAB SUMMIT

LD281844 Prague CTK in English 1500 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[By Frantisek Vaclavik]

[Text] Beirut--The Tunisian summit was the victory of the Palestine Liberation Organization and of all progressive Arab forces from the viewpoint that the Arab and international reaction failed to assert their stands on the solution of the Middle East situation, Abu Salih has told the CETEKA correspondent here.

Abu Salih, secretary of the Al-Fatah Central Committee, who was a member of the Palestinian delegation at the summit, said that the conference condemned the Camp David accords, the capitulatory policy of President as-Sadat, confirmed allround support for the Palestinian liberation struggle and contributed to the unification of the Arab progressive forces, to the strengthening of the Arab solidarity and confirmed the anti-imperialist trend agreed at last year's Baghdad summit.

However, Abu Salih said that some conclusions adopted by the summit in Tunis have the nature of a compromise, and that the conference failed to solve all problems completely.

This is natural since two different groups met at the summit--the progressive forces, represented especially by the steadfastness front, and the Arab reaction, closely linked with imperialist interests. However, taking into account the fact that the conference eventually condemned the U.S. Middle East policy and adopted positive conclusions, it means that the progressive forces pushed the reaction on the defensive and did not allow it to assert its interests, he said.

Abu Salih recalled the development preceeding the summit in Tunis and said that the reactionary forces escalated in the past few months their attempts to weaken the progressive Arab front. The aim of all these attempts is to ensure the continuation of the process started at Camp David and to gain the support of other Arab countries for the imperialist and Zionist solution of the Middle East situation. However, the progressive Arab forces countered this attack of the reaction, took clearly anti-imperialist stands in Tunis and did not allow any deviations from the course laid down by the Baghdad summit.

The visits of Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad and PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat to the Soviet Union and other contacts between the progressive Arab forces and the socialist countries have contributed to strengthening the Arab progressive front, Secretary of the Al-Fatah Central Committee Abu Salih said.

However, the reaction will certainly not give up its struggle; a military parade of the Phalangist Party in Beirut was an example. The Lebanese right wing which failed to achieve the withdrawal of Palestinian Armed Forces from south Lebanon threatens to use its own military forces. The Palestinian movement and the other progressive Arab forces now want to further strengthen unity, to implement the adopted conclusions and orientate in their struggle on strengthening alliance with the progressive forces in the world, especially the socialist countries, Abu Salih said.

PALESTINIANS CLAIM RESPONSIBILITY FOR EXPLOSION IN JERUSALEM

JN291709 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 29 Nov 79 JN

[Text] One of our special B group fighters operating in the occupied territories detonated a highly explosive bomb on Hebron Street in Jerusalem last night. The explosion injured one enemy, destroyed two cars and shattered windows of nearby buildings.

Israeli forces sealed off the area to search for other bombs. They arrested a number of citizens on the pretext of being suspects. Our fighter returned safely to base.

DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW SOLIDARITY CELEBRATIONS

JN271714 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic to the Arab World 1615 GMT 27 Nov 79 JN

[Text] A Palestinian delegation has left for Moscow to participate in the celebrations marking the day of solidarity with the Palestinian people organized by the Soviet solidarity committee. An information delegation has also left for Moscow for the same purpose.

The Palestinian folklore troupe will stage several performances and will present the civilized image of the Palestinian issue to the friendly Soviet people.

PLO REPRESENTATIVE IN SOFIA HOLDS PRESS CONFERENCE

AU282215 Sofia BTA in English 1440 GMT 28 Nov 79 AU

["Solidarity With Palestinian People"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, November 28 (BTA)--"Undoubtedly the Middle East conflict is holding a primary place among the complex international issues which arrest the attention of all the honest people of the world, as well as of the international organizations who take care of peace and security in the world," said Mr Awni Nazir [name as received], representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization in Bulgaria.

At a press conference in connection with the international day for solidarity with the struggle of the Palestinian people he reviewed thoroughly the Middle East developments and spoke of the state of the Arab people of Palestine in the occupied lands.

Mr Awni Nazir said that the just solution of the Middle East problem requires the implementation of the UN resolutions on the Palestine issue, the recognition of the national rights of the people of Palestine, their right to self-determination included.

"But in spite of all the efforts made, in spite of all the decisions taken and resolutions adopted, we remain far off of such a just and lasting peace, a peace which we desire and which all the peace-loving and freedom-loving people in the world strive for. And it is the aggressive policy of Israel and the aggressive and hypocritical policy of the United States, a policy [promoted] by economic interests and strategical and imperialist aims that lies behind all this," he said.

The representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization thanked the Government of Bulgaria and the people of Bulgaria for their support and solidarity with the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine. The news conference was attended by ambassadors and representatives of the embassies of Arab countries accredited here.

PLO KHARTOUM REPRESENTATIVE DISCUSSES CAMP DAVID, U.S. POLICY

JN291521 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1430 GMT 29 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum 29 November--PLO representative in Khartoum Abu Haytham has said that the United States, by virtue of its strategic and political structure, opposes Arab unity and works to dismember the Arab world. The U.S. objectives are aimed at sowing conflicts, peripheral differences, internal sedition and civil wars and at linking the area's countries with its policy.

In a televised interview broadcast in Khartoum last night on Palestine day, Abu Haytham said that the United States had created Israel to impede Arab unity, exploit Arab economic resources and undermine the Arab struggle. This clearly shows the size of the contradiction between the U.S. objectives and the interests and aspirations of the Arab masses. Abu Haytham described the Israeli presence on Arab land as representing a special kind of colonialism. He added that Israel is a U.S. tool and a base for the racist Zionist movement.

Abu Haytham reviewed the methods that have been pursued by the Zionist enemy to achieve his expansionist schemes. He said the Zionist enemy pursued the tactics of limited [al-amhdudah] war in 1948, 1956 and 1967. The 1973 October war was also a limited war, which was meant to be a war of provocations [tahrid] and not liberation.

Discussing the Camp David accords, Abu Haytham said that what happened is that the alliance of Carter, Begin and As-Sadat discussed, negotiated and agreed upon matters that do not concern them. The unilateral action of the Egyptian president and his commitment to the U.S.-Israeli negotiating tactics have led to the creation of a new base serving the Zionist enemy interests, he added. Abu Haytham said that the Carter-Begin-as-Sadat alliance proposed so-called autonomy or self-administration, which was forced to collapse by our steadfast masses. The Egyptian regime's president sought to rob the Palestinian issue of its people and religious, social, political and intellectual heritage.

Further Details

JN291836 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1735 GMT 29 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 29 November--PLO representative in Khartoum Abu Haytham has stressed the need for enforcing Arab solidarity and pooling Arab resources, foremost of which are those pertaining to oil, people and the military. This, he added, could enable the Arab nation to confront the Zionist enemy's and the Camp David partners' arrogance and attempts to disregard the Arab nation's destinies.

Abu Haytham said that Arabs must genuinely abide by the resolutions of the summit conference in Algiers and Rabat, as well as by those of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front which were consecrated by the Baghdad summit and crystallized by the Tunis summit. Abu Haytham said that President Numayri's participation in the Tunis summit has added an impetus to Arab solidarity. This came in the televised symposium broadcast here last night on the occasion of the day of solidarity with the Palestinian people.

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A R A B I A N P E N I N S U L A

C 1

LONDON MARINE INSURANCE COMPANIES DECLARE GULF 'WAR ZONE'

LD291035 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 28 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT report: "Insurance Companies Declare Gulf 'War Zone'"]

[Excerpt] London--The tension in the Iranian-U.S. relations took a new turn yesterday when marine insurance companies in the British capital declared the Arab Gulf a war zone and accordingly increased insurance premiums on ships bound for the Gulf or operating there.

According to the companies' decision, insurance premiums have been increased from 0.25 percent to 0.50 percent on merchant ships and oil tankers bound for Arab ports and oil terminals and from 0.25 percent to 1 percent on ships and tankers bound for Iran

The decision says that insurance on ships flying the American flag will not be subject to the new rates published yesterday but that from now on the insurance of every American ship or tanker must be discussed separately, which reflects the extent of the dangers to which ships will be exposed in case of a U.S. military operation against Iran.

KUWAIT

ARMY UNITS DISPERSE IRANIAN CROWDS AROUND U.S. EMBASSY

JN301056 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1050 GMT 30 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 30 November--Army units used tear gas and truncheons to disperse a crowd of Iranians who surrounded the U.S. Embassy in Kuwait at noon today. It was stated here that the army units used armor and halftrack vehicles to surround the crowd, who were carrying anti-U.S. slogans.

PDRY

ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU AWARDED TOP HONOR 28 NOV

LD281828 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Brother 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Peoples Council, today issued Presidium Decree No 47 of 1979.

The first article of the decree provides for the award to Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and of the Council of Ministers and commander in chief of the revolutionary forces of Socialist Ethiopia, of the Order of the 14 October Revolution in appreciation of his efforts to strengthen and develop bilateral relations and internationalist solidarity between the peoples and governments of Democratic Yemen and Socialist Ethiopia and the lofty role he played in developing relations of cooperation and friendship between the PDRY and Ethiopia.

The other articles of the decree provide for its implementation from the date of issue and its publication in the official gazette.

Arrives 29 Nov

LD291212 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD/EA

[Text] Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam was accorded a warm and fraternal welcome on arrival in Aden this morning on a friendly official visit to the PDRY at the invitation of Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il and the party and government. Comrade Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam and his high-level delegation from Socialist Ethiopia were welcomed at Aden international airport by Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, Premier 'Ali Nasir, members of the Politburo of the YSP and other party and government officials.

The special plane carrying Comrade Chairman Mengistu was escorted by jet fighters of the Yemeni Air Force on approach to Aden airport.

Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il warmly embraced Chairman Mengistu as the chairman alighted from the plane. Both leaders were garlanded by school children.

Comrade Chairman Mengistu left this morning accompanied by a high-level delegation to the PDRY.

Confers With Isma'il

LD291550 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD/EA

[Text] Official talks between delegations from the PDRY and Socialist Ethiopia opened at the presidential palace at noon today. The delegations were led by Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, secretary general of the Yemeni Socialist Party [YSP] Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council, and Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administration Council and of the Council of Ministers and commander-in-chief of the armed forces in Socialist Ethiopia.

The two sides discussed bilateral relations and international issues of common interest.

Technical committees have been set up to discuss all aspects of cooperation between the two countries in various fields. The official talks are scheduled to resume later today.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam arrived in Aden this morning for an official visit to the PDRY that will last several days at the invitation of Comrade 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il.

In a press statement, Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam expressed pride at visiting Democratic Yemen. He said: One of the aims of our visit is to bring sincere greetings from the people of revolutionary Ethiopia to brothers in Democratic Yemen. Once again we affirm our solidarity and unity. He added: In fact, we feel that we are in our own country; revolutionary colleagues and I consider that we are in our revolutionary homeland and we do not feel that we are strangers.

Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam reviewed the phases of the struggle of the Ethiopian revolution and said: The 5 years of the life of the revolution have been a bitter struggle against the secessionists and opponents of the revolution. He pointed out that in the near future a vanguard party would be established for the Ethiopian working class.

PFLP LEADER GEORGE HABASH DEPARTS 29 NOV

LD291924 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1680 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD/EA

[Summary] George Habash, secretary general of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, left Aden today after a visit to the PDRY lasting several days. "In a statement shortly before leaving Aden airport, he described the results of his visit to Democratic Yemen as very successful."

YAR OFFICIAL ARRIVES FOR INDEPENDENCE FESTIVITIES

LD291927 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Summary] Husayn ad-Daf'i, member of the YAR Consultative Council and personal envoy of President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, arrived in Aden today to attend the PDRY's 12th independence anniversary celebrations. He is bearing a message from President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to his South Yemeni counterpart, 'Abd al-Fatih Isma'il.

In a statement to ADEN NEWS AGENCY, Ad'-Daf'i said that Aden's accession to independence was a great victory for the revolutions of the two parts of the Yemeni homeland.

"On the question of the unity committees, brother Husayn ad-Daf'i said that they are to start work in January 1980 in accordance with the agreement reached by the two political leaderships on the basis of the Kuwait statement and the recent San'a' meeting."

QATAR

AMIR CABLES CONGRATULATIONS TO YUGOSLAVIA'S TITO

JN291347 Doha QNA in Arabic 1325 GMT 29 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 29 November--The amir of Qatar, His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, has sent a cable of congratulations to President Josep Broz Tito on the occasion of Yugoslavia's national day. The amir expressed his warm congratulations to President Tito and wished good health and happiness to him and progress and prosperity to the Yugoslav people. The Qatari heir apparent and defense minister, his highness Shaykh Hamad ibn Khalifah Al Thani, sent a similar cable of congratulations to the Yugoslav president.

NSP LEADER ERBAKAN: ISLAMIC REVIVAL SPREADING TO 'ENTIRE WORLD'

TA291716 Ankara Domestic Service in Turkish 1600 GMT 29 Nov 79 TA

[Text] National Salvation Party [NSP] leader Necmettin Erbakan who is in Doha, the capital of Qatar, to participate in a conference on the Prophet Muhammad's life, is continuing to hold contacts there. A statement issued by the NSP says that Erbakan held meetings with the amir of Qatar, Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani, and public works minister Khalid ibn 'Abdallah al-'Atiya. In speeches at these meetings Erbakan pointed out that the Islamic world was in the midst of a great revival and awakening. He added that, in a wider sense of the word, this movement was spreading to the entire world.

SAUDI ARABIA

AFP: REBELS CONTINUE RESISTANCE IN MOSQUE

OW291654 Hong Kong AFP in English 1640 GMT 29 Nov 79 OW

[By Michel Tourguy]

[Text] Jidda, Nov. 29 (AFP)--Rebels still resisting today in the cellars of the Grand Mosque of Mecca eight days after the seizure are believed to be equipped with gas masks in addition to their arms and food supplies. This would explain why the special commando dispatched by the Saudi authorities to retake the holy building have so far failed to dislodge the rebels, whom King Khalid has ordered be taken alive. The quantity of gas pumped in over the last few days is such that on the ground floor, which is well-ventilated, workers cleaning up and repairing after the attack were today still had to wear a damp cloth over their faces.

If the rebels have gas masks, this would imply an operation planned by military-trained groups, for while revolvers and machine guns are generally easily obtained in the region, gas masks are not. This suggests they could have been imported despite the strict watch Saudi authorities maintain at air and sea ports. Persistent rumours say the rebels' arms were supplied from Aden, South Yemen, from where a great many of the rebels are said to originate.

The political nature of the mosque seizure is also becoming more evident. The official interpretation of an act by "the ungodly" has lost all credibility in well-informed circles. The ungodly rarely make martyrs, they note. The theory gaining ground among observers is of an alliance, perhaps only tactical, between supporter of the Iranian revolution and the "Taqfir Hijra," The Taqfir Hijra are the new generation, or "Young Turks," of the old Sunni "Moslem Brothers" movement which preaches Islamic purism. They were accused by the Syrian authorities of being behind the recent massacre in a military cadet school at Aleppo.

Iranians among the rebels were said to number about 100 out of the 500 or so involved in the seizure. Although Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni immediately condemned the action, it is not certain he has control over his followers.

But the Saudi authorities' problems seem to extend beyond events surrounding the Grand Mosque.

Tomorrow, the 10th Muharram, some 500,000 Saudi Shi'ite Moslems in the Gulf region celebrate "Ashura," the anniversary of the death of Husayn, son of Shi'ite founder 'Ali. Every year the flagellation and mourning ends in violent demonstrations. According to rumours originating from Al-Qatif and the principal Shi'ite town of the Gulf region, Al-Hufuf, opposite Bahrain, there have already been clashes between police reinforcements sent by Riyadh and the Shi'ite population who viewed them as a provocation. The majority of Saudi Shi'ites in the Gulf region are moreover oil industry workers mainly with the Arabian American Oil Company (ARAMCO). They are clearly much more politicised than the Bedouins, though equally fanatic.

YAR

PRESIDENT CONTACTS SAUDI CROWN PRINCE ON MECCA INCIDENT

JN291749 San'a' Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 29 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Brother leader Col 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, this evening telephoned His Highness Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, Saudi crown prince and deputy prime minister. The brother leader stressed to the Saudi crown prince his denunciation of the regrettable incident committed by the apostate gang and the dissident group of Islam when it occupied the Al-Haram Mosque in Mecca and tried to harm Islam's holiest places. The brother president expressed to the Saudi crown prince the YAR's readiness to offer any help or assistance.

The Saudi crown prince informed the brother president about the latest details and measures Saudi Arabia has taken to wipe out this apostate gang and purge the holy Al-Ka'bah.

PRESIDENT GRANTS INTERVIEW TO QATARI PAPER

JN291857 Doha QNA in Arabic 1655 GMT 29 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Doha, 29 November--YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih has stated that the southern Lebanon issue is one that cannot be handled by Lebanon or the Palestinian resistance alone and that, actually, it is in the hands of the United States, the Soviet Union and Israel.

President Salih added: The YAR supports the Lebanese working paper that was submitted to the 10th Arab summit conference in Tunis because it contained some political and practical logic. As for the Palestinians' withdrawal from Lebanon and southern Lebanon, this is also a Lebanese issue, despite the fact that we are for Palestinian action from all countries that surround occupied Palestine and not from Lebanon alone. In any case, this question had been settled by the conference when the Arabs unanimously agreed that it should be solved on the basis of the agreements concluded between the two parties and on UN resolutions.

In an exclusive interview with the Qatari newspaper AR-RAYAH today, the YAR president said that his country is with the Arab unanimity on all the issues that had been discussed by the Arab summit conference in Tunis. He said: This had also been our position before we came to the conference, because we are an inseparable part of this Arab body. Arab summits in themselves are proof that the Arabs are on the correct path, especially since they are being held periodically and annually in Arab capitals.

The YAR president denied that there are problems between his country and the PDRY. He said: There are cases which have been solved and others on their way to being solved. The two countries' officials are holding periodic meetings to discuss matters of mutual interest.

GOVERNMENT READY TO RECEIVE SHAH AT ANY TIME

NC300856 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0850 GMT 30 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 30 November--Sa'd Zaghlul Nassar, the president's press secretary and the presidency's official spokesman, has said that in reply to international and local press questions, instructions have now been issued in Cairo to Egyptian ambassador in Washington Dr Ashraf Ghurbal to inform the shah and the U. S. Government that Egypt is ready to receive the shah at any time.

In a statement to MENA, Sa'd Zaghlul says that the president's private plane is at the airport ready to take off at anytime to bring the shah to Egypt.

AS-SADAT ADDRESS TO UN ON PALESTINE SOLIDARITY DAY

NC291918 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1815 GMT 29 Nov 79 NC

[President Anwar as-Sadat message to the United Nations on the occasion of the organization's celebration of the day of international solidarity with the Palestinian people delivered on his behalf by Egypt's UN delegate, Dr 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid, on 29 November]

[Text] It is truly a good occasion for Egypt--people and government--to participate today in marking the day of international solidarity with the Palestinian people. The United Nations' celebration of this day amounts to a reaffirmation of the international community's commitment to the principles on which the charter was based as an expression of faith in the need to establish an international system based on justice, equality, and respect for the rights of peoples.

I am confident that you share my view that the fraternal Palestinian people have been subjected, during their long history, to attempts to destroy their national identity. Some of these attempts, in fact, are the reason for the unique human tragedy which the area has faced.

Supported by all the forces of peace and justice Egypt has throughout this period carried the banner of the call for the need for the Palestine people to attain their inalienable national rights to make it possible to establish just and permanent peace insuring the rights of all the peoples in the area to live in security within their homelands without threat or aggression.

Egypt has, in all its efforts, explained that the achievement of peace in the Middle East must be based on international law and justice and recognition that the Palestinian problem is the essence of the conflict. The initiatives which Egypt is undertaking are now opening the way before the Palestinian people to regain their rights and establish their national authority over their land.

Egypt believes that the day of international solidarity with the Palestinian people must be translated into more than verbal solidarity--into practical solidarity. The people of Palestine, after this long period of injustice and suffering, expects the international community, particularly the states of the region, to translate their solidarity in words into tangible deeds to enable this noble people to achieve their freedom and right to self-determination.

Message to Arab League

NC292001 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 29 Nov 79 NC

[Text] President Anwar as-Sadat addressed a message to the Palestinian people at the celebration held tonight at the secretariat general of the Arab League. In his message, which was delivered by Presidential Office Chief Hasan Kamil, the president said: On this day of international solidarity with the Palestinian people it pleases me to convey my greetings and those of the Egyptian people to the fraternal Palestinian people in solidarity with them in attaining their legitimate rights.

The Arab people in Egypt, who believe in and adhere to a just peace, have waged wars for the liberation of Arab territory and the Palestinian rights. If the October war led to a committed belief in the need to solve the Palestinian problem--this being the core of the Arab-Israeli conflict--the peace initiative in November 1977 has broken the frozen situation which surrounded the Palestinian question for many years. This was followed by the peace talks with Israel during which Egypt adhered to the rights of fraternal Palestinians to self-determination and to the fact that solving the Palestine question is the basis for a lasting and just peace in the Middle East.

In his message, President as-Sadat added that Egypt's permanent delegate to the United Nations has been instructed to deliver a speech on the occasion at the UN General Assembly outlining to world public opinion the efforts which Egypt has been exerting for granting self-determination to the Palestinian people in order to bring about a lasting and just peace, for bringing about an end to hatred, rancor and bloodshed and for achieving Arab sovereignty and prosperity and love for the Arab people everywhere.

The president said: If you want to listen to my message from this platform just as world public opinion is hearing my message at the UN pulpit in New York, my message, whether it was delivered here or there, it is the same firm and unchangeable message, namely that the Palestinian people must be granted their right to self-determination and that Israel must commit itself to negotiating with representatives of the Palestinian people, who will have the final say concerning their national goals.

The president said: I do not wish to reiterate here the efforts Egypt has made for the Palestinian people whether through war or the peace negotiations. We will not deviate from our firm stands and our national commitment to the rights of our brothers to their homeland, land and destiny. Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territory and the Arab character of Jerusalem are our principled stands upon which we base our peace negotiations.

We consider the Israeli measures against the Palestinian people in the occupied territory, including the establishment of settlements, the acquisition of Arab land and the deportation of elected West Bank mayors, as not contributing to creating an atmosphere of trust for the sake of arriving at peace.

The president said: I have repeatedly declared this. I once again declare this today so that the present generation, our Palestinian brothers, the Arab people and the world may hear me; We are not maneuvering but we uphold the principles of policy and ethics.

The president concluded saying: When history will be recorded, it will recall Egypt's role and the stand of its sons.

GHALI DISCUSSES EFFORTS FOR PALESTINIANS

NC292023 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1750 GMT 29 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 29 November--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has announced that "Egypt, which has fought and sacrificed for the sake of Arabism and the right of the Palestinian people, will continue its struggle out of its belief that no comprehensive settlement of the Middle East crisis can be achieved without a just solution to the Palestinian problem and self-determination for the Palestinian people."

He said that Egypt's aim is liberation and insistence that Arab Jerusalem is an **indivisible** part of the West Bank and that all Israeli measures regarding Arab Jerusalem are invalid. He added that Egypt stands strongly against the establishment of Israeli settlements in the occupied Arab territories and against any measure to change the demographical composition in the area.

In a speech he delivered this evening at the Arab League's celebration of the day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, Dr Ghali pointed out that the Egyptian concept of solidarity with the Palestinian people is characterized by efforts to activate the Palestinian issue after the stagnation which was imposed on it for more than 30 years and make Israel recognize the existence of the Palestinian problem and make it recognize the need to solve all aspects of the problem and negotiate with the representatives of the Palestinian people to solve the problem. Egypt's efforts are also directed at making Israel commit itself to withdrawal from the Arab territories, abolishing the military government, and establishing the autonomous authority as a prelude to Palestinian exercise of self-determination, and setting up systems for negotiations working according to timetables.

Dr Ghali said that the Camp David agreement provided for movement from war to negotiations to achieve a comprehensive settlement in which each party will regain its right--Egypt would regain its territory, Syria would regain its territory, Lebanon would regain its territorial integrity and political independence, and the Palestinian people would regain their right to their land and to self-determination.

Speaking about Egypt's role in the Palestinian autonomy talks, Dr Ghali said that what took place in these talks so far testifies to Egypt's insistence on upholding the Palestinian right. He pointed out that Egypt's interpretation of autonomy is that which is contained in the UN Charter and in the practical application of the system in various parts of the world. Autonomy is a prelude to self-determination--a right which international law has recognized for all the peoples of the world.

He said that Egypt has persistently demanded that autonomy should apply to the West Bank, including Arab Jerusalem, and the Gaza Strip and they should be considered an indivisible unit. The elected autonomy council should have full authority over public land, water resources and utilities in the West Bank and Gaza. The authority and jurisdiction of the autonomy council should also include the legislative, executive and judicial function, and the establishment of bodies to carry out these functions. He said that Egypt also worked for guaranteeing the neutrality of the elections which will be held in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Concluding his speech Dr Ghali said that with an open heart and a broad perception Egypt welcomes any move that would support the sincere Egyptian effort and any initiative that would strengthen its steps on the way to peace, whether in the form of resolutions issued by the United Nations or talks aimed at establishing a dialog and contact between the PLO and Israel or preparation for an international conference, as suggested by President Anwar as-Sadat for the first time at the African summit conference last June.

GHALI CALLS FOR PEACE BETWEEN IRAN, U.S.

NC291626 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1505 GMT 29 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 29 November--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has expressed hope that the confrontation [muwajahah] between the United States and Iran will be a peaceful one so the United States can devote itself to the Palestine question and the current negotiations to help the Palestinian people establish autonomy and achieve the right to self-determination.

In press statements he made today, Ghali said: If the negotiations on the West Bank and Gaza are to be successful there should be stability in the area because any disturbances will hinder the negotiations for self-determination of the Palestinian people.

Asked what stand he thinks the Soviet Union would take if the United States were to interfere in Iran, Ghali said: There is an agreement and accord between the two superpowers--the Soviet Union and the United States. Any move by either power--this is my personal view of detente between the two superpowers--would be with the approval of the other power, that is to say that any move by either of them would be preceded by consultations between the two superpowers.

Answering another question, Ghali said that the Middle East states must seek and assist in achieving a peaceful confrontation [muwajahah silmiyah] between Iran and the United States in accordance with the UN Charter. The states in the area must also play the role of conciliator seeking a peaceful solution. If an actual conflict breaks out the whole area will be affected. Therefore, it is the duty of the neighbor states to seek a peaceful solution to preserve the area's peace and security.

Asked about Egypt's views of current events, Dr Butrus Ghali said Egypt's views are well-known and declared. They stem from the UN Charter and are based on the need to solve problems by peaceful means. This is evident in President Anwar as-Sadat's historic initiative seeking a solution of the Middle East crisis, including the Palestinian question, in a peaceful way that will achieve justice and peace for all states in the area including the Palestinian people and their right to self-determination.

MENA: SOVIET OFFICIAL ARRIVES TO DISCUSS AREA PROBLEMS

NC290807 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0725 GMT 29 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Cairo, 29 November--(Boghos Okopov) assistant director of the Middle East Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, who arrived in Cairo yesterday, will hold contacts with Egyptian Foreign Ministry officials to discuss some questions pertaining to the area.

AL-AHRAM reports today that the Moscow government had decided to dispatch the Soviet envoy to Cairo after Egypt had nominated Muhammad Samih Anwar Egyptian ambassador to Moscow. It is worth noting that (Okopov) had previously been counselor and charge d'affaires at the Soviet Embassy in Egypt for several years.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH POLAND

NC292226 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2143 GMT 29 Nov 79 NC

[Excerpts] Cairo, 29 November--A protocol for economic and technical cooperation between Egypt and Poland for 1980 was signed here this evening at the conclusion of the meetings of the joint committee for economic cooperation, which began on Monday.

The protocol was signed on the Egyptian side by Economy and Foreign Trade Minister Dr Hamid as-Sayih, and on the Polish side by Deputy Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Kaim. The protocol includes a bilateral agreement on cooperation in industry, mining, housing, construction, agriculture, maritime transportation, electricity and energy.

U.S. SECRETARY OF ARMY ARRIVES IN CAIRO

NC291632 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1540 GMT 29 Nov 79 NC

[Excerpt] Cairo, 29 November--Minister of defense and war production, Gen Kamal Hasan 'Ali, will receive in his office on Saturday morning the U.S. secretary of the army, Clifford Alexander, and the delegation accompanying him. Mr Alexander arrived in Luxor at noon today from Sudan in the course of a tour during which he will visit a number of Middle Eastern countries.

OIL MINISTER ANNOUNCES EXPECTED REVENUES, PRODUCTION

NC291923 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1735 GMT 29 Nov 79 NC

[Excerpts] Abu Rudays, 29 November--Oil Minister Eng Ahmad 'Izz ad-Din Hilal has announced that the net income from oil in Egypt this year has reached \$1.2 billion, and will reach \$1.5 billion next year after adding the revenue from the oilfield in (Sha'b'Ali) which Egypt recently regained.

In a speech he delivered today in a ceremony marking the fourth oil day, which was held in the Abu Rudays oil fields in southern Sinai, the oil minister said that Egypt's oil production so far totals 600,000 barrels of oil and natural gas, which is the largest figure we have achieved in production until now.

The oil minister said that preliminary reports by oil experts show that the area which Egypt regained on 25 November is rich in oil. He said: We will speed up exploration in this area. Contracts have, indeed, been signed with three international companies for oil prospecting in this area. These companies are Continental, AMOCO, and British-American. These companies will begin their work very soon.

The oil minister affirmed that the oil sector is responsible for achieving prosperity in Egypt in the coming period, and called on the workers in the oil sector to exert more efforts to double Egypt's oil production.

SADDAM HUSAYN LAUDS UN COMMITTEE'S EFFORTS FOR PALESTINIANS

JN300831 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0725 GMT 30 Nov 79 JN

[Text] United Nations, 30 November--President Saddam Husayn has affirmed that Iraq considers the Palestinian issue to be the Arab nation's issue and that the Arab nation's conflict with Zionist enemy is basically a struggle for civilization and humanity.

In a message to the UN committee on the Palestinian people's inalienable rights, President Saddam Husayn stated that this struggle is aimed at liberating the occupied Arab territories and enabling the Arab nation to contribute effectively to human civilization.

In his message, which he sent on the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, President Saddam Husayn stated that the United Nations' adoption of various resolutions condemning the colonialist, Zionist occupation authorities and affirming the Arab and Palestinian demands represents the best support for us and for the Palestinian people in our confrontation with all colonialist attempts to impose capitulation on the Arab nation.

President Saddam Husayn added that we are satisfied and that our faith is being bolstered in the feasibility of the Arab struggle to achieve our aims, due to the reawakening of the world's conscience and its increasing awareness of the dimensions of the Zionist-Imperialist plot, an awareness that grew as a result of the Camp David accords, the Zionist-As-Sadat peace treaty and the developing sympathy with the Arab rights in Palestine and with the Palestinian revolution.

President Saddam Husayn affirmed that the international stands on the Arab nation's primary issue offer the best support for it and the Palestinian people, as they continue their struggle for the complete liberation of the occupied Arab and Palestinian territories.

Concluding his message, President Saddam Husayn praised the UN committee on the Palestinian people's inalienable rights for the efforts it is exerting to introduce the Palestinian people's rights and fateful issues, with all their tragic and human dimensions, in order to gain solidarity and international support for them.

TALKS WITH MALAGASY DELEGATION RESUME 29 NOVEMBER

JN292000 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1930 GMT 19 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 29 November--Economic, financial and technical talks between Iraq and Madagascar were resumed in Baghdad this evening within the context of the political talks held this morning led by Presidents Saddam Husayn and Didier Ignace Ratsiraka.

The Iraqi side to the evening talks was led by Kikmat Ibrahim, RCC member and head of the Economic Affairs Office, while the Malagasy side was led by (Koto Robert), member of the Supreme Revolutionary Council. The two sides prepared an agreement for cooperation in the economic and trade fields and for the exchange of technical and cultural know-how between the two countries. The agreement will be signed tomorrow.

The two sides agreed to form a joint ministerial committee that will meet alternately in the capitals of the two countries to develop their relations. The committee will follow up the implementation of what has been previously agreed upon by the two countries.

BAGHDAD KURDISH RADIO CRITICIZES SITUATION IN IRAN

JN291608 Baghdad Domestic Service in Kurdish (Bahdinani/Surani) 1700 GMT 28 Nov 79 JN

[Unattributed commentary broadcast in Surani]

[Text] Following the fall of the shah's regime, the Iranians hoped to regain the Iranian nation's rights and to terminate the reactionary policy pursued by the shah. The situation in Iran, however, took another course. The new regime began to open fire at the Arabs in Al-Muhammarah [Khorramshahr] and at Kurds in northwestern Iran, inflicting hundreds of casualties.

When the new regime assumed power in Iran, a conflict broke out between senior and junior army officers. Senior officers were opposed to Khomeyni, and this developed to the extent of clashes, obstructing the Iranian people from realizing their democratic rights.

Because of its fears, the Iranian regime sought to improve its relations with the Kurds in an attempt to stop fighting. This however, did not last long because the Iranian regime has politically, economically and socially failed to achieve the sound solution for the issue of the Iranian people's rights. The rights of people for progress must be respected. But what the regime has practiced is far removed from this course. [passage indistinct].

Hence, Kurds as well as all the Arabs in Ahvaz must enjoy democracy which, regrettably, does not exist in the Iranian regime. The Kurds and Arabs must strive to change the situation and establish a democratic regime for all Iranians.

Democracy, undoubtedly, can be realized through cooperation between the nation and [word indistinct] to establish a democratic and advanced state in Iran. [words indistinct] The situation in Iran is deteriorating and is consequently harming the Iranian people and economy. There is a food shortage in Iran and it is feared that this might lead to famine.

RCC RATIFIES LOAN AGREEMENT WITH YAR 26 NOV

JN261534 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1520 GMT 26 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Baghdad, 26 November--The RCC ratified here today a cooperation agreement between Iraq and the YAR here today, by which development projects in the YAR will be implemented. According to the agreement, which was signed in San'a' on 27 September, Iraq will extend a loan to the YAR amounting to \$300 million.

'ARMED MEN' ASK STUDENTS TO SUPPORT IRAN

NC290735 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 29 Nov 79 NC

[Text] This morning armed men have been calling at schools in the western area demanding that lessons be suspended today and that there should be participation in the demonstrations that will begin at Al-Awza'i and lead to the Iranian Embassy in Al-Jinah to express support for Iran against the U.S. Government. All the schools went on strike in the southern suburb of Al-Ghubayri, Harat Hurayk, Ash-Shiyah and other areas.

It has been noticed that strict security measures have been taken around the Libyan Embassy, the residence of the Libyan ambassador, the U.S. Embassy and the residence of the U.S. Ambassador. These measures will continue throughout this week, particularly today and tomorrow, when some parts of the western area of the capital will witness demonstrations on 'Ashura' day in support of Imam as-Sadr.

In this connection, U.S. Embassy sources in Beirut have said that work at the embassy is proceeding normally and that the embassy is not taking any measures to evacuate U.S. families from Lebanon and that it has no plan for this purpose.

PRO-KHOMAYNI DEMONSTRATION HELD 29 NOVEMBER

NC291307 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1215 GMT 29 Nov 79 NC

[Excerpt] The Shi'ite demonstration dispersed from the vicinity of the Iranian Embassy in Al-Jinah at 1230 and spread out into some areas in the southern suburb, particularly in Al-Ghubayri, Burj al-Barajinah and Ash-Shiyah, where the Syrian forces were on a state of caution and ready for any move that would disturb the security situation.

The Shi'ite demonstration, with about 20,000 people participating, arrived at the Iranian Embassy at 1140 today. The demonstrators cheered for Khomeyni, Imam as-Sadr and the south and denounced the U.S. stands on Iran. Some senior embassy staff received the demonstrators.

HADDAD CALLS FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS IN 1980

NC290727 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 0630 GMT 29 Nov 79 NC

[Text] During a meeting with his aides and representatives of various sectors the leader of free Lebanon, Maj Sa'd Haddad conveyed to them the following decision: If the situation remains as it is now, characterized by calm, stability and prosperity, general elections will be held at the beginning of next summer to elect a president of the republic, who in turn will call for general elections to form a Chamber of Deputies.

The major will start holding meetings with a select committee to draw up a new constitution which will be compatible with the present situation in the country and which will encompass all of Lebanon once it is liberated. Conditions for nominations and election dates will be announced later.

The major affirms to everyone that as of now he will not stand for election himself for any post, but will retire.

AL-ASAD SENDS MESSAGE TO UN COMMITTEE ON PALESTINE

JN290943 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 29 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--President Hafiz al-Asad has sent a message to the UN Committee on Palestinian Rights, on the occasion of its convening on the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian people.

In his message, President al-Asad affirmed that the Palestinian issue is the crux of the struggle waged by Syria and the Syrian people and that a just peace in the region will only be achieved through recognition of the Palestinian people's rights, including the right to determine their fate and to return and establish their state in their homeland.

BA'ATH OFFICIAL RECEIVES OMAN LIBERATION FRONT LEADER

JN270742 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 2115 GMT 26 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Damascus--Comrade Dr Fawwaz Sayyagh, Ba'th Party National Command member and chairman of the Foreign Relations Office, this evening received Comrade 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Qadi, chairman of the Central and Executive Committee of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman [PFLO], and the accompanying delegation now visiting Syria.

The discussion during the meeting centered on the political situation in the Arab area, particularly in the Oman region. Comrade al-Qadi gave a full report on the front's struggle against the foreign forces in Oman and for wrecking the imperialist steps aimed at dominating the area, swallowing up its resources and oppressing the Arab people in Oman.

Comrade Dr Sayyagh explained the situation of the Arab nation, particularly pertaining to the Arab nation and the Arab struggle against the Zionist occupation and the imperialist-Zionist schemes represented by the Camp David alliance.

Comrade Sayyagh also outlined the positive outcome of the 10th Arab summit in Tunis. He reiterated the Ba'th party's support for the PFLO's struggle against the reactionary and occupation forces in Oman.

Comrade al-Qadi expressed his high appreciation for the Ba'th party stands and those of Syria under leader struggler President Hafiz al-Asad.

FOREIGN MINISTER RETURNS TO DAMASCUS FROM SAUDI ARABIA

JN291642 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 29 Nov 79 JN

[Text] 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, Syrian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, returned to Damascus this evening at the end of a short visit to Saudi Arabia during which he met with His Majesty King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz. The meeting was attended by His Highness Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister and National Guard commander; and Dr Rashad Fir'awn, his majesty King Khalid's private adviser.

Khaddam arrived in Riyadh this morning.

ALGERIA

U.S. INTERNAL PRESSURE TO USE FORCE IN IRAN NOTED

LD301010 Algiers Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpts] Mexico will not allow the former ~~shah~~ to stay on its territory. In another development, partisans of armed intervention in Iran in the United States are cropping up all over the place: For instance, the 54 congressmen who have called on Jimmy Carter to fix a deadline for the evacuation of the diplomatic mission, at the expiry of which force would be used.

EL MOUDJAHID URGES 3D WORLD SOLIDARITY AGAINST U.S.

LD300953 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 19 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[T. Belgiche article: "A Dangerous Precedent"]

[Text] The U.S. decision to freeze Iranian assets in U.S. banks and to stop buying Iranian oil is serious and disturbing, not only for the Iranian people, but for all Third World countries. Indeed, Washington is repeating its Cuban blockade coup against Iran in different forms. In the future, any developing country having any dispute with the United States could also find itself a victim of retaliatory measures.

The United States want to undermine the Iranian Revolution, and to do so is trying to persuade Europe and some of its Third World allies to follow its example. Already the strengthening of the U.S. fleet in the Oman Sea and Indian Ocean do not bode well. Did the United States not previously send its Marines to Guatemala and Santo Domingo, for example, when capitalist interests were threatened?

If the U.S. steps taken against Iran succeed in damaging the Iranian people, it will be an extremely dangerous precedent which should urge the Third World countries to review their whole view of international relations. To protect their own interests in the future, those countries must, in the face of this American-Iranian dispute, immediately show their solidarity with the Iranian people who have suffered too much injustice and oppression. It is easy to understand their anger against those who have greatly helped to keep them in obscurantism. Who placed a mythomane emperor back on his throne in 1952, if not the CIA? Who sparked off the fall of Dr Mossadeq's progressive government because he had decided to recover national wealth, if not the CIA once again?

The importance of the Iranian Revolution for the whole Third World no longer needs to be demonstrated and constitutes a great achievement which must be preserved. This revolution has removed the influence of imperialism in a region which it regarded as one of its safest bastions and have given back hope to many peoples. Since the fall of the Pahlavi dynasty and the establishment of the Islamic Republic national resources, especially oil, have been taken over for the benefit of the people alone and foreign banks and foreign trade have been nationalized. The Third World and nonaligned nature of this revolution has been asserted. Iran henceforth stands beside all struggling peoples throughout the world. It supports the Saharan people who are fighting the Rabat expansionists and has broken off all relations with the Zionists and the racists in Pretoria and Salisbury and has decided to stop supplying them with oil, thereby helping to fulfill the aspirations of the peoples of Palestine, South Africa, Namibia and Zimbabwe. The Arab world and Africa in particular should be proud of this revolution which has sided with them against their bitterest enemies.

To abandon the Islamic Republic to its fate is to encourage imperialism to recover its lost positions and pursue its destabilizing plots against our peoples.

Iran has now become our objective ally. The Algerian revolution, which, for its part, has never stinted its support for all just causes throughout the world, is bound to assure the Iranian people of its unswerving support in their new trial.

LE MATIN DENOUNCES SEIZURE OF HOSTAGES IN TEHRAN

LD300825 Casablanca LE MATIN in French 24 Nov 79 pp 1, 3 LD

[Ahmed Alaoui editorial: "A Blameworthy Act"]

[Text] The attack on the U.S. Embassy in Tehran and the ensuing seizure of hostages are very serious acts and form a dangerous precedent.

In the fact of such behavior, we must make an objective judgment independent of any ideological leanings, any philosophical and even religious affinity and only consider the facts of the situation.

Indeed, we are facing an unprecedented situation. Unless we react reasonably, morally, international law and humanity are in danger of falling into anarchy, thanks to irresponsible people who think they can do absolutely anything, provided it is called revolution.

It is not a question of being for or against revolution, but for or against anarchy. The Iranian Revolution is not the first and will not be the last either, but we must draw a distinction between a revolutionary act and an anarchical act. Revolution presupposes a conscience, morality, ethics and faith in a number of values and rules. Revolution should not be a pretext for anarchy and for the negation of all morality.

Moreover, the seizure of hostages is a blameworthy act when it is committed by individuals and it is even more blameworthy when it is committed under the protection of a government.

It is not longer a question of human rights, but a social problem because society cannot survive once its most elementary rules are flouted.

Of course, abuses may be committed, but a minimum of laws must be respected.

Civilization was born when individuals began to establish the rules governing their relationships within the city then between cities and finally between states. Civilization exists when men obey the rules of coexistence and neighborliness. Civilization also means the rules governing peace and even those governing war as regards the wounded and prisoners for example. Furthermore, on this subject we would like to point out that the first laws of war were established by Islam.

We are now witnessing the collapse of all these values and humanity is gradually sinking into barbarism.

Nobody has disputed Iran's right to carry out its revolution and nobody has disputed its right to overthrow its sovereign--that concerns the Iranian people alone. However, when these same Iranians attack others in violation of the rules of simple morality and international law, it concerns us all. Then we have the right to judge and even the duty to condemn.

For what is at stake?

The seizure of hostages which is nothing less than cowardice, since innocent and unarmed men and women are being used and their lives threatened. Courage means standing face-to-face with the enemy. The use of innocent lives is unworthy of any civilization, any morality, and any religion, especially Islam which is a religion of honor, dignity, tolerance, respect and courage.

Therefore, in face of such depravity, we would like to express our indignation at this veritable denial of Islamic morality which is above these scurrilous acts, these deviations and perversions. These have nothing in common with Islam.

We want to hear no more about these so-called Islamic students.

Invoking Islam in this connection is an abuse which we intend to denounce indignantly, indeed, it is impossible to remain silent in face of maneuvers which undermine Muslim and human dignity.

Finally, this odious use of the hostages' lies to blackmail the United States into making a deal is not only anarchy but a provocation. For there is not one single American who would accept such a deal which runs counter to dignity and honor.

Therefore, the situation looks extremely serious and has the makings of a major conflict.

Therefore, we would like to ask these questions: Who is manipulating the perpetrators of this odious blackmail? Which occult forces in the Middle East, Africa, Asia and even Europe are using all means to try and attain the same objective? Destabilization and the risks of a world conflict?

Everything in the tragic affair of Tehran leads us to stand out against the blackmail against the American people and Government: The misuse of Islam, the use of methods which violate international law and morality, the threat to world peace and this new illustration is humanity's decadence.

In face of the irresponsible people who assume any right they wish including the right to recognize no rights, everybody must show solidarity. It is no longer just the United States which is affected, it is the whole international community.

EL MOUDJAHID COMMENTS ON FREEZING OF IRANIAN ASSETS

LD291635 Algiers EL MOUDJAHID in French 18 Nov 79 p 5 LD

[M. Saidani article: "A Lesson To Be Learned"]

[Text] A lesson. Indeed, as the Kuwaiti press emphasizes, "Lessons ought to be learned by the Arab countries." The U.S. decision to freeze the Iranian Government's assets (\$12 billion) constitutes a serious precedent. The Arab countries, which have invested in the United States, cannot disregard this fact since the retaliatory measures now being taken against Iran, then could also be aimed at them at any time and on any pretext. Therefore, this is a warning which holders of petrodollars must take seriously if, that is, these people are engaged in the battle of destiny which the Arab world intends to pursue by supporting in particular the Palestinian people in their struggle to recover their national rights.

Whether you agree with the seizure of hostages in Tehran or not, this affair cannot overshadow the serious precedent created by President Carter's decision. The sword of Damocles is now hanging over a number of Arab investors. Should the latter, in the light of what is happening, not review their attitude and consequently invest in the Arab world? What guarantee can any bank in the West now offer if capital deposited is subject to threats and decisions of a political nature?

The lesson is plain. The greatest Western power has no hesitation in resorting to what some people describe as an "act of robbery" or even as the "holdup of the century." President Carter has made use of the method which he himself condemns. He has, in his turn, taken the Iranian assets "hostage." By taking this path he seems to be inciting to retaliation.

In this whole affair the strangest thing is that Washington has maintained complete silence or even effected a unilateral de facto annulment of the extradition treaty (theoretically still in force) reached with Tehran? Is Reza Pahlavi the exception to the rule? Some 37 years in the service of the West and especially the United States probably cannot be forgotten.... The White House refuses to see the shah as "a criminal." Virtually the entire American press only mentions "the man suffering from cancer" and not the perpetrator of the massacre committed in Tehran on "black Friday"--a "black Friday" which is still so fresh in the Iranian people's memory.

Washington has seized the pretext of the hostages affair to try and weaken the Iranian Revolution, to curb and, if possible, end a movement whose development or simply whose repercussions are likely to damage U.S. interests and influence in the region of the Gulf. American action was to be expected in that the Iranian Revolution has declared that it is anti-imperialist. This has happened and special events sparked it off.

Mr Carter has mentioned the "blackmail" of the group of students occupying the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, but did he not use this same "blackmail" by taking action against what is and remains an Iranian national heritage? The United States is not sacrificing its interests in the name of the shah. On the contrary, it is counting on consolidating them by providing assurance to many dictators and politicians now serving the West's political or economic interests. In that case what is the significance of the defense of human rights so often upheld by the current occupant of the White House? In this case does it mean the protection of the shah and his kind? The survivors of the former Zaleh Square in Tehran are demanding their rights in their turn, the right to try a despot.

Nonetheless, there is a great deal to be learned from this affair. The fabulous sums deposited by the former Iranian regime in U.S. banks illustrate the full extent of the fraud: The West is giving with one hand (petrodollars) and taking back with the other. For whom is all the money deposited in Western banks working? This money, which is already frozen, in that it does not benefit the peoples of the countries concerned, can be blocked. Its transfer, as we have seen, is subject to political considerations. Many Arab countries ought to study this lesson.

LIBYA

AL-QADHDHAFI CALLS FOR HEIGHTENED ARMED STRUGGLE

LD300042 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 2315 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Summary] This evening Colonel al-Qadhdhafi attended a big popular rally in Tripoli on the occasion of second anniversary of the world day of solidarity with the Arab people of Palestine. Addressing the rally, he said that the Palestinian revolution should not allow any restrictions to be placed upon it and should observe no law other than that of the revolution.

"He said that fida'i action should be launched from all Arab fronts. It should proceed from Libya toward Palestine, and eventhrough Egypt, from the Sudan through the Red Sea; from Saudi Arabia, which has direct borders with the occupied land; from Jordan; from Syria through the Golan; and from Lebanon."

He urged the Palestinian masses to smash all obstacles standing in the path of fida'i action and called on those Palestinians in Libya to form revolutionary committees, popular congresses, a general Palestinian congress and a popular Palestinian leadership. He also called on the various Palestinian fronts to merge under the leadership of a single Palestinian popular leadership.

"He stressed that, while not belittling the importance of the outstanding sacrifices made inside the occupied territory which occur daily, he would like to call on the Palestinian organizations outside the occupied land to threaten navigation in the Bab El Mandeb and the Suez Canal, through which come the enemy's weapons and goods. He said the Arab Suez Canal must be sabotaged because it is now in the possession of the regime of the treacherous As-Sadat and has become the life artery which feeds the enemy, whereas it used to be closed to the enemy during the time of 'Abd an-Nasir.

"He said this would be a legitimate action in the eyes of the world and one the Palestinians would be entitled to undertake, because the Suez Canal has been used against the cause of the Palestinian people and against their [word indistinct] and existence. He asked, Why are the Palestinians failing to cut off this artery which is nourishing the body of the enemy after the departure 'Abd an-Nasir? He explained that the traitorous Egyptian president, having tied his fate to that of his imperialist masters and having become more Israeli than the Israelis themselves, cannot issue an order to stop the enemy's civil and military ships which strike the Lebanese and Palestinians at Tyre and Sidon and freely move from the Red Sea to the Mediterranean.

"Concerning the use of Arab oil, he stressed that if it was not used to serve the cause of Palestine, to destroy the enemy and to deter the enemy's allies, it should be sabotaged also because Arab oil would be worthless if it merely served the interests of the enemy and his allies and was used to fuel the very aircraft that bomb Palestinian camps."

He also emphasized that dependence on passive political action alone would not bring the day of liberation closer and thus return would become a delusion.

"He warned the Palestine revolution against the danger of being influenced by the deteriorating state of Arab affairs so that the revolution will not lose its effectiveness or be turned into a government like other Arab governments. He pointed out that the Palestine revolution, during the latest Arab summit, had to go along with the Arab reality and accept at least not to undertake fida'i activities across Lebanese borders.

"Addressing the Palestinian masses, he said: If you complied with Arab reality, then the Palestine revolution would fail and the Zionist occupation of Palestine would be entrenched. The leader of the Great 1 September revolution called on them not to pay any attention to any Arab borders, Arab governments, Arab decisions or Arab summits."

SUDAN

SSU OFFICIAL SAYS U.S. MAIN FACTOR IN MIDEAST CONFLICT

JN291526 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 29 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Khartoum, 29 November--Dr Hasan 'Abdin, assistant secretary general of Political Affairs and Organizations Department of the Sudanese Socialist Union, has said that the United States has been, and will remain, the principal factor in continuing or ending the Arab-Israeli conflict due to the influential political power it enjoys as a super-power.

During a television panel discussion here yesterday on the occasion of the day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, Dr 'Abdin touched on the historical relation between the Zionist movement and the United States. This Zionist movement has an influential presence in the United States. It puts pressure on U.S. public and official stands.

He added that factors other than the U.S. factor helped to fragment the region. These factors are evinced in the differences among Arab states on political and ideological trends in addition to the important role played by some West European states at earlier stages.

VICE PRESIDENT ON DOMESTIC SITUATION, FOREIGN RELATIONS

LD300903 Riyadh AR-RIYAD in Arabic 20 Nov 79 p 8 LD

[Interview granted by Sudanese Vice President Rashid at-Tahir to Khalid Batarafi in Jidda--date not given]

[Excerpts] Question: How do you explain the intensive information campaign against Sudan by sections of the Arab media and the attempts to depict the situation there as deteriorating politically and economically?

Answer: These reports are fabricated by quarters well-known for their designs, divisive policies and hatred for Sudan. We have denied all these reports as a whole and in detail.

Our people have reacted to these reports with contempt and ridicule, and thus the attempts to create the chaos the originators of such lies intended to create have failed.

As for the reason why such lies are fabricated about us, I believe it is due to a backward political mentality which believes that the existence or disappearance of regimes depends on campaigns of slander, altercations, and poisonous propaganda. This method has proved its futility in the past two decades and it is now time for Arab politics to be cured of this chronic disease and for those who resort to such methods to realize that they are building castles in the air.

Our country will remain loyal to our Arab nation's goals, will always shoulder its national responsibility sincerely and patiently and will not be affected by campaigns of slander, however forceful and unjust they may be.

Question: How do you visualize Sudan's economic future in the light of the economic problems it is experiencing, and does your excellency consider the present development plans, particularly the Ar-Rahd agricultural and industrial project, sufficient to solve these problems?

Answer: The international economy is currently suffering from an acute crisis reflected in low productivity and growth, high rates of inflation and fluctuations in currency rates. The crisis is even more acute in the Third World countries that produce raw materials and crops. These countries have suffered from the drop in the value of their products and the increase in prices of their imports. They have also suffered from the inflation exported to them. Therefore, Sudan, as part of the Third World, suffers from the effects of this crushing international crisis. The international character of this crisis makes us believe that its solution must be achieved at an international level by revising the existing world economic system and replacing it with a new world system that will not be at variance with our individual efforts to overcome this crisis even to some extent.

Question: What is your comment on the Egyptian media allegation that Sudan is at present suffering from a deterioration in relations with its neighbors, particularly Saudi Arabia and Libya?

Answer: We have often asserted and never get tired of asserting that Sudan's relations with Saudi Arabia are exemplary in their strength, firmness and stability. We strongly believe that the Saudi Arabian Kingdom is the last to conspire against Sudan and the first to support it in repelling conspiracies and deterring conspirators. This belief stems from our long experience of cooperation and fraternity with the kingdom and from our close knowledge of the characters of the men who manage affairs there--characters to which conspiring is alien.

Question: With regard to Red Sea security, how do you visualize the future of the efforts that have been made to preserve this security in the light of the present rapprochement between Egypt and Israel and Egypt's allowing of Israeli ships to pass to the Red Sea through the Suez Canal? Is there any possibility at present of Arabizing this sea and one day making it an "Arab lake?"

Answer: Sudan is still loyal to the principles on which President Numayri based his call to safeguard the security of the Red Sea. These principles are aimed at keeping this water way out of major ideological conflicts, the arms race between the major powers and foreign influence so that it can remain a source of security, peace and stability.

Question: Sudan is accused of violating the Arab boycott by dealing with firms that deal with Israel as a result of economic integration with Egypt, which allows blacklisted goods and products to infiltrate the Sudanese market. What is your answer to such accusations?

Answer: This has not happened. Sudan is strictly committed to the Arab boycott resolutions against the Zionist enemy. Lifting the ban on blacklisted foreign companies, let alone dealing openly with the enemy diplomatically, economically or culturally, is not even contemplated.

Question: Since Iraq has cut off its oil supplies to Sudan, what are the alternatives to compensate for the shortage in supplies? How far will this pressure affect Sudan's stand on the Arab cause, particularly since Iraq links the cutting off of oil supplies with Sudan's attitude toward the Egyptian-Israeli treaty?

Answer: Iraq's refusal to sell its oil to Sudan does not represent a pressure on Sudan-- nothing like. As you know, the oil market is broad and so are Sudan's relations and friendships.

Iraq's refusal to provide some of Sudan's oil needs cannot affect its position regarding the Arab cause. Sudan's Arab affiliation and its eagerness to fulfill its Arab commitments cannot be affected or influenced by Baghdad's attitude.

Question: How far is the Sudanese economy affected by the expenditure on relief for Eritrean and Ugandan refugees and which countries or quarters are supporting you in this great humanitarian task?

Answer: The number of refugees in Sudan is about half a million. In addition to this, there are a large number of emigrants and infiltrators from neighboring countries. They all tend to live in the major cities and therefore cause a great pressure on their economies and security. We have, therefore, received some aid for this purpose from sisterly and friendly states as well as from international organizations, but the major burden still falls on us.

Question: Do you believe that the OAU has played the role required of it in solving outstanding African problems and issues?

Answer: The OAU is not a regional version of the United Nations. There is a great difference in the founding position of the two organizations. This basically lies in the fact that the OAU has no organ similar to the Security Council, which is concerned with solving problems and has legal powers in this sphere. At the recent conference in Monrovia, President Numayri drew attention to this shortcoming and attributed it to the OAU's inability to solve African problems. However, the OAU has a commendable list of achievements in solving African problems to its credit. This depends on the dynamic qualities and the swift action of its chairman. President Numayri's chairmanship of the previous session is the best evidence of this.

Question: Do the communists still cause trouble in your country? How can their suspect activities at home and abroad be stopped and which parties, in your opinion, support them?

Answer: The communist movement in Sudan has shrunk in the past decade and I would even say that it has completely disintegrated. The communists have been reduced to small groups and isolated individuals.

I believe that to say that they cause disturbances in Sudan is to give them an honor which they do not deserve. This, however, does not mean that those small groups and individuals do not practice their malice against Sudan, but to exaggerate their role attributes to them a weight they do not merit.

PRIME MINISTER BEGIN COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN IRAN

TA292043 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 2035 GMT 29 Nov 79 TA

[Excerpt] This evening Prime Minister Menahem Begin denounced the holding of the U.S. hostages in Iran, emphasizing that "this phenomenon should serve as a grave warning to the entire free world and that it should learn the appropriate lesson."

The prime minister, who spoke to the Second International Conference of Evangelists on behalf of Jerusalem's peace held in the Jerusalem Diplomat Hotel, added that "the free world may now better understand the situation in which we have found ourselves all these years, in face of the blind enmity and dark fanaticism surrounding us."

Reacting to the proposal several countries raised in the United Nations to cancel the Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement, the prime minister said that despite the condemnation of peace heard in the United Nations, "We shall continue the peace process between Israel and its other neighbors."

AUTONOMY NEGOTIATIONS REACH IMPORTANT STAGE

TA291240 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Nov 79 p 3 TA

[By HA'ARETZ political correspondent]

[Excerpts] An important stage in the autonomy negotiations is about to be completed, knowledgeable sources said in Jerusalem last night. According to these sources, the preparation of a detailed platform of principles, which will determine the procedures for the autonomy elections, is approaching completion.

Agreement between Israel and Egypt has been achieved on most of the components of this platform, although there are still differences of opinion regarding some of them. The review of the military government's current authority is also about to be concluded, with the aim of examining the degree of agreement between Israel and Egypt as to the application of this authority to the autonomy council.

BEGIN TO MEET WITH AS-SADAT ON 9 DEC

TA291244 Tel Aviv 'AL HAMISHMAR in Hebrew 29 Nov 79 p 2 TA

[By Dalya Shehori]

[Text] Prime Minister Menahem Begin will be going to Luxor to meet with President as-Sadat on Sunday, 9 December. The prime minister's visit will last for 6 days. He will return to Israel on Friday of that week.

The Ministerial Committee for Autonomy Affairs, headed by Interior Minister Dr Yosef Burg, met yesterday to formulate directives for Israel's working groups for the next meeting of the working groups of Israel, Egypt and the United States this coming Sunday in Tel Aviv.

At the end of this meeting the Ministerial Committee for Autonomy will meet again, this time headed by Prime Minister Menahem Begin. This will be before the expected debate on the autonomy in the full Cabinet, in accordance with the proposals by Ministers Weizman and Tamir. The Cabinet debate will be held before the meeting between the autonomy delegations of Israel, Egypt and the United States, headed by Dr Burg and Dr Mustafa Khalil, on 11 December in Hereliyya,

ISRAELI-EGYPTIAN BORDER DISCREPANCIES RESOLVED

TA291200 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Nov p 1 TA

[By HA'ARETZ political correspondent]

[Text] Authoritative sources made it plain last night that it is the 1906 map that will determine the precise location of the international border between Israel and Egypt, and that the two sides agree to it as a basis for determining the border between them.

The sources explained that the abovementioned map shows the international border as determined by an agreement between Britain and Turkey. There are four copies: in London, Istanbul, Jerusalem and Cairo. When the peace treaty was signed in Washington in March, a map supplied by the U.S. administration served as the basis for marking the border, with both sides agreeing that the international border would be determined in the field in accordance with the 1906 map. The map attached to the peace treaty (signed by Messrs Avraham Tamir, Taha al-Majdub and Alfred Atherton) is on the scale of 1:250,000 while the basis for determination in the field will be maps with a scale of 1:100,000.

There are certain differences in the location of the border among the various maps, but for the moment the issue has not been discussed between Israel and Egypt. It is true that a question has arisen in Israel over this problem, in the wake of the development program for the Elat region, but it has been solved. The defense establishment is convinced that when the time comes to mark the international border in the field, no differences of opinion will arise between Israel and Egypt, because both of them agreed to rely on the 1906 map. The border will be marked in 1982, with the completion of the IDF withdrawal from Sinai.

Defense establishment sources stressed last night that its representatives made no mistakes or blunders in determining the border on the eve of signing the peace treaty in Washington.

FINANCE MINISTER HURVITZ WARNS HISTADRUT

TA292011 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 29 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Finance Minister Yigael Hurvitz today warned the Histadrut against staging political struggles against the government. Minister Hurvitz was speaking at the NRP executive and said that if the Histadrut intends to overthrow the government, it should remember that it, too, has a soft belly and "I know that belly," the finance minister said.

Recently, the finance minister has been advised to take the following step: That the Cabinet cut the budget and prevent the Histadrut and its institutions from receiving funds. This is intended as a means to fight the Histadrut.

This evening, Histadrut sources strongly criticized this and called the finance minister's statement tasteless and worthless. If, instead of submitting an economic plan to heal the economy the finance minister is submitting such a statement to the Histadrut, we will know how to react accordingly, the sources said.

IDF DECIDES TO SET UP FIELD UNIT HEADQUARTERS

TA291248 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 29 Nov 79 TA

[Text] The IDF has decided to set up a field unit headquarters. Reserve Maj Gen Yisra'el Tal will return to regular service in the IDF within a few days. He will organize and command the field unit headquarters.

Our military correspondent observes that the field unit headquarters will merge the various headquarters of the IDF [ground forces] branches in one joint body. It will also handle the various field activities of the Armored Corps, Paratroop Corps, Engineering Corps and Artillery Corps. It will also handle war plans, training, exercises and tactics. The new headquarters will be subordinate to the chief of staff.

Meeting with military correspondents, Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman said that the new headquarters would improve the activities of the ground forces and would save manpower and funds.

Weizman Comments

TA292008 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1900 GMT 29 Nov 79 TA

[Interview with Defense Minister 'Ezer Weizman by correspondent Dan Semama at the defense minister's office on 29 November--videotaped]

[Text] [Question] Why is the present, in your opinion, the right time to implement this plan?

[Answer] With respect to any change in any organization, there are dozens of reasons why it should not be carried out. But there were two main reasons that made us postpone the decision made 1 and 1/2 years ago: Lieutenant General Eytan assuming office and his serving as chief of staff for only 1 year--today he is in his second year--and secondly, the whole peace process with Egypt, which was more or less questionable 1 and 1/2 or 2 years ago, and which we now estimate is going forward and believe that we are well organized in the Sinai at least for the next 2 and 1/2 years. And so, if there were any political or other doubts 1 and 1/2 years ago regarding the overall situation, today things are more quiet and it is a better time for implementing this plan.

W. BANK MAYORS PROPOSE ADVANCING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

TA291151 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 29 Nov 79 pp 1, 2 TA

[By Yehuda Litani]

[Excerpt] Several West Bank mayors have appealed to the military government over the last few days to advance the elections scheduled for next April in an effort to solve the complications for the mayors and the military government over the Bassam ash-Shak'ah affair. Before the affair, senior security elements held a debate on the elections issue and did not come to any final conclusions, although the trend was toward postponing their final date (April 1980). It has been learned that the mayors' proposals to advance the elections will be "discussed soon in the suitable forum."

COMMUNIST CONTROL ALLEGED IN ASH-SHAK'AH AFFAIR

TA291250 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 29 Nov 79 TA

[Text] Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that nationalistic circles in Judaea and Samaria have expressed their bitterness over the fact that the communists have taken over the Bassam ash-Shak'ah affair. The circles mentioned Ash-Shak'ah's lawyer. According to them, the various rallies held in Nabulus were organized by members of the communist party.

The east Jerusalem communist weekly (AS-SALI'YAH) today raps Knesset member Uri Avneri for interfering in the affair. The weekly calls Avneri's interference odd black-marketing and claims that MK Avneri has held contacts with the [West Bank] mayors to talk them into replacing Felicia Langer with a lawyer who is a member of his party.

ISRAEL WILL NOT SEIZE LAND IN WEST BANK VILLAGE

TA291147 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 29 Nov 79 p 3 TA

[By Dalya Mazori]

[Text] Land belonging to 19 inhabitants of Barta'ah near Janin will not be requisitioned. This was announced yesterday by the state attorney's office representative at the High Court of Justice.

Following this announcement and the state's promise that the criminal files opened against the plaintiffs (who entered their land and thus violated an order by the governor of Janin) will be closed, the plaintiffs announced, through their legal representatives, lawyers Felicia Langer and 'Abd 'Asali, that they are withdrawing their appeal.

Another 112 inhabitants of Barta'ah were to appeal to the High Court of Justice, but following the state announcement that the land belonging to the 19 plaintiffs, who already appealed to the high court, will not be requisitioned and following the state attorney's office's request to examine the land registration of the 112 inhabitants to determine the ownership of the land, they have, for the moment, postponed their intentions of submitting an appeal.

MA'ARIV REPORTS ON WORK AT ELON MORE REPLACEMENT SITE

TA291230 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 29 Nov 79 p 15 TA

[By 'Amos Levan]

[Text] No work has been done in Jabal Kabir, the replacement site the government located for the Elon More evacuees, and there is no chance that the arid hill can be settled within a month.

The approach to the high hill from the main road leading from Nabulus to the Adam Bridge is impossible. [as published] There is a deep chasm between the road and the hill and the hill soars above the road like a cliff. The alternative is to construct a road from the other side of the hill, except that on this side there is no road or even any base, which makes the work very complicated.

Yesterday experts estimated that constructing a road to Jabal Kabir would be a complicated engineering project, which would require enormous capital, and would take a long time. They said that it was difficult to believe that it would be possible to have the settlers on the hill within a month.

29 NOVEMBER DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. EMBASSY

Student Statement No 54

LD291424 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Statement No 54 of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy, issued 29 November-- read by announcer]

[Text] Every day is Ashura, all the earth is Karbala [place where third Imam Husayn was martyred]. This Moharram is different from the previous Moharram. Among the differences is that we were confronted with the oppressing Pahlavi regime in the last Moharram, because that regime was a branch of the mother of corruption and now we are faced with the mother of corruption itself, as Imam Khomeyni has said.

Karbala is the land of the great saga of history, in which the brave, fighting followers of 'Ali, who were ready to sacrifice their lives, rolled in their blood and sang the song of martyrdom. Ashura is the day for creating sagas; the day for the revival of Islam; the day on which the leader of all martyrs, Husayn ibn 'Ali [Husayn, the son of 'Ali], peace be upon him, surrendered to the will of God and conveyed the message of monotheism from his place of death to humanity.

In the month, the lord of the oppressed and the heir of all the divine prophets rose against the personified Satan of his time, the oppressor Yazid. Alongside his faithful followers he eternally invited all humanity to rise against devils. This year like last year, in continuation of the many Moharrams, the fighting Muslim Iranian nation under the leadership of its decisive and adamant imam has risen against the great Satan of all time: The brave Muslim Iranians see themselves in Husayn's Karbala in this year's Moharram and Ashura, because they have undertaken a great struggle: The evil, imperialistic power of America, on the one hand, has ensnared the oppressed people of the world and is confronting them; on the other hand, this blood-soaked and roaring nation under the leadership of its crusading imam must resist the hegemonist superpowers who are busy plundering nations and must lead the oppressed nations toward freedom and truth with its liberating slogans.

The Muslim, brave and hearty youth of Iran see themselves in Husayn's Karbala in this year's Ashura, in which the imam confronts a great, infernal and complex power with a few followers--but those few are very strong and reliant on God.

The great leader of Iran's Islamic Revolution, with a faithful and self-sacrificing nation, is facing a power like the world-devouring America. Today, the imam and the nation hear the meek cry "is there anybody who would help us" from the depths of the history of martyrdom, and we respond with all our being and indulge in sensational marches, demonstrations and mourning. In order that these proud and constructive sagas may be implemented ever more gloriously, we point out the following:

1. The slogans are all inspired by the bloody movement of the master of martyrs [Husayn] in such a way as to expose and condemn world-devouring America, with whom the followers of Husayn see themselves at war today.
2. All the brothers and sisters are requested to neutralize U.S. conspiracies with complete alertness and to strictly prevent any form of agitation, convulsion and disturbing of the peace, including attacking, entering or harming the embassy. Such an act is one of the evil plots of the United States.

3. One of the best avenues of conspiracy is the bringing of weapons like daggers, knives and poniards, which is one of the evil customs [of the Pahlavi era]. Therefore, please strictly refrain from carrying such weapons which are suitable for the implementation of U.S. plots.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

Libyan Delegation Meets Montazeri

LD291542 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Last night, a Libyan delegation headed by Abu Zaid ['Umar Durda], the Libyan secretary of municipalities and special representative of Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, who bears a special message from the leader of the Libyan revolution to Imam Khomeyni, the leader of the Islamic Revolution of Iran, arrived in Tehran and held talks with Ayatollah Montazeri, the esteemed religious teacher and Tehran's Friday imam.

Abu Zaid explained the Libyan stand in respect of Iran's Islamic Revolution since the victory of the revolution, said that Imam Khomeyni's leadership is an acknowledged necessity for continuing Islam's revolution in the world. We are prepared to fight in the mutual front against world imperialism headed by the United States to the benefit of this great and revolutionary leadership.

Abu Zaid stressed that the U.S. Government cannot show itself as the oppressed and the Iranian nation as the oppressors by suing CIA and Zionist affiliated press and radios. We and all Muslim countries must try to counteract this (?conspiracy).

In reply to the Libyan delegation, Ayatollah Montazeri said: We are grateful for the fraternal and humane stands of Libya and other countries who have defended the Iranian nation and Islamic and humane values at this sensitive time. The plots of imperialism and Zionism seek to set Muslim countries against one another, and so we ask all Muslims and the deprived to compress their queues [presumably, increase their numbers] to try to destroy imperialism forever and to regain their lost greatness with faith, endurance and unity of expression.

UN Decision Condemnation

NC291415 Paris AFP in English 1410 GMT 29 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 29, (AFP)--Hundreds of thousands of demonstrators "condemned in advance" any United Nations Security Council decision on Iran in a resolution at the end of a demonstration in Tehran today to mark the eve of the important Shi'ite Moslem Ashura festival.

The resolution rejected the jurisdiction of the Security Council to intervene in the crisis triggered by the occupation of the U.S. Embassy by Islamic students seeking the return of the deposed shah.

But it added that in any case "if their decision is against our interests it will have no effect on the unfailing will of the Iranian people."

The 12-point resolution, drawn up by the religious hierarchy and approved by acclamation of the crowd, said the Security Council was only "a plaything in the hands of the super-powers".

It added, "we denounce with hate and disgust the economic and military threats of the United States, which will find the vast battlefield of Iran and the Moslem world tougher than Vietnam".

The resolution also demanded that the ruling Revolution Council should "purge from the administration elements without sufficient faith in the line of the Imam" (Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini).

It called for the approval of the new constitution to be put to a referendum on Sunday and Monday and supported "the legitimate rights of our Kurdish brothers and other oppressed peoples in Iran".

Strong security measures were in force at the United States Embassy, where barbed wire prevented anyone approaching closer than three metres (yards) to the enclosure, which the occupying students had earlier said had been mined to prevent any U.S. attempt to free the hostages being held there.

The vast crowd of men and women at the essentially religious demonstration filled the 12-kilometre (seven-mile) avenue of the revolution, intoning chants in praise of the blood of Islamic martyrs to the sound of drums and cymbals.

A request by religious leaders to dispense with the ritual flagellation rites on the grounds they give Islam "a negative image" was ignored by many, who beat themselves with links of chain as they walked.

On the political front today, there was no early reaction to last night's firm statements by President Jimmy Carter. Newly appointed Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh refused to comment, while newspapers were not published and radio and television did not refer to the subject.

Mr Qotbzadeh said he would outline his foreign policy at a press conference tomorrow. But his statement last night that he did not know if he would be attending the United Nations Security Council meeting at the weekend, coupled with today's resolution, made observers increasingly pessimistic that Iran would be represented at New York, at least by anyone from Tehran.

Student Statement No 55

LD291847 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Statement No 55 of the Muslim student followers of the Imam's policy--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful.

"My dear ones, now that today we are facing a satanical power which is bent on dragging our country into corruption do not allow the foundation of the Islamic Republic to be weakened and the foes of Islam to rejoice"--[quotation from] the Imam Khomeyni.

Dear Iranian nation, Muslim sisters and brothers, vigilant and valiant fighters of Islam, the criminal United States, this arch Satan, throughout the period following the downfall of the hated imperial regime--as in the past--has striven and continues to strive to prevent the Iranian nation from solving its difficulties and from successfully completing the diverse phases of their Islamic Revolution one after another.

Undoubtedly one of the most important steps which would determine the destiny of the revolutionary Iranian nation following the referendum of the Islamic Republic is the drafting, codification and approval of the constitution which the vigilant Iranian nation should take with absolute care and attention, for once the constitution is approved, the national consultative assembly is set up, the president is elected and the system of the Islamic Republic is stabilized and made permanent, plots would no longer be effective, they would no longer find an opening for delivering a blow. It follows that this enemy of mankind has summoned all its powers so that the political foundations of the Islamic Republic of Iran might not take shape.

But the imam of the nation, with his perception and total vigilance, recognizes this satanical plot and thus with all his might emphasizes that these phases should be completed as soon as possible so that Iran's political system might be stabilized. We see for ourselves that by his repeated counsels to the representatives of the Council of Experts on the speeding up of the codification and approval of the constitution he is expressing his anxiety because of the plots of the enemies. And today when the Iranian nation is preparing to vote for the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran and thus by this **voting** is declaring its readiness to guard forever the foundation of Islam, the hirelings of the United States and the foes of Islam have taken steps, by boycotting the referendum on the constitution, to deal their biggest blow against the Islamic Republic of Iran and to emasculate forever the foundation of all developments in the country's future.

Muslim sisters and brothers, the struggle, against which the enemy displays stubbornness, enjoys great value and prestige. Today the United States--this traitor to Islam and mankind--sees that simultaneously with the approval of the constitution in the referendum, the anti-U.S. struggles of the brave Iranian nation have reached their zenith and are about to prompt the entire region into an ardent revolutionary movement. The United States senses a grave danger and fears that with subsequent successes that is, the setting up of the national consultative assembly and the election of the president of the republic, that all the Islamic nations with all their forces might arise in war against the United States--a day in which its death and that of the other plunderers would be a certainty.

You, O Muslims and all those people who think of Iran, do not procrastinate in approving a constitution, whose probable difficulties might be solved in the future by means of an addendum, and heeding the behest of the imam of the nation, the great Khomeyni, go to the polling booths and vote for the constitution of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as in this case you would be delivering a powerful blow in the face of the plundering United States.

We by the succor of God, will also do the same.

In conclusion, we would like to remind you that the flunkies of the CIA and SAVAK have published reports in certain parts of the country to the effect that the Muslim students followers of the imam's policy would not vote for the constitution.

This is also one of the basic strategies of the United States. We are confident that the dear compatriots will not be deceived by such action.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the Imam's policy.

Qotbzadeh on U.S. Relations

DW300800 Mainz ZDF Television Network in German 1800 GMT 29 Nov 79 DW

[Excerpt from Tehran correspondent interview with Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh in Tehran, in French with German translation superimposed--recorded]

[Text] [Question] Are you ruling out any cooperation with the United States for good?

[Answer] Nothing is ruled out. Nor is this the question that matters. Once and for all the United States must realize that its intrusion in Iranian affairs is over forever. This alone is important. We have liberated us from American tutelage. And the Americans must accept that--just like the new line on our country.

Soviet 'Aid' to Students

LD292026 Hamburg DPA in German 1920 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Saarbruecken--The Iranian occupiers of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran are said to have received help from the Soviet secret service for their action. This is reported by SAARBRUECKER ZEITUNG in its Friday edition with reference to a "reliable source" in Bonn.

According to the paper, such help might be inferred from an analysis of as yet unknown details of the occupation, above all of the preparations for the operation. Even though it is only a matter of deduction, the Bonn authorities concerned do not doubt its validity. The Federal Press Office was not available for comment on the report today.

According to SAARBRUECKER ZEITUNG, the occupiers had in their possession plans of the embassy, including information of who was working in which room, as well as personal descriptions of all embassy members. Such precise information, the paper says, citing its undisclosed source, could not be supplied by any Persian service since the smashing of the SAVAK secret service. The information of the federal government expressly pointed out that the helpers were to be found within the Soviet secret service.

Khomeyni Denounces Carter

NC291927 Paris AFP in English 1926 GMT 29 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Nov 29 (AFP)--Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni today announced his intention of putting U.S. Jimmy Carter on trial after the trial of the shah.

In an impassioned reply to President Carter's policy statement yesterday on the Tehran embassy hostages crisis, the ayatollah told Western correspondents at his headquarters in the holy city of Qom: "After the shah stands trial we are going to demand that President Carter and similar "Nixons" be judged.

He continued: "When Carter goes to church, his prayers are like the prayers the shah used to offer up when he worshipped at Mashhad" (a holy city in northeastern Iran).

President Carter was "appalled" at the idea that "his crimes will be denounced," the ayatollah added. He then accused Mr Carter of being primarily interested in the forthcoming U.S. presidential election campaign, saying: "He (Mr Carter) imagines his manoeuvres will serve his propaganda effort in the forthcoming elections."

The ayatollah went on to accuse Western newsmen of being won over to the U.S. cause and of spreading lies.

He said that if the hostages in the U.S. Embassy were tried and found guilty, they could still be pardoned under Islamic law--"provided the shah and his fortune are returned to Iran."

The ayatollah continued: "We would have appreciated it if Arab governments perceiving how we were destroyed by a regime (the shah's), made some effort to understand us and back us up--and had not gone over to the side of the oppressors of the Arabs."

He expressed regret that Arab nations were not using their oil resources as a diplomatic weapon.

Commenting on Pope John Paul's appeal for the freeing of the Tehran embassy hostages, the ayatollah declared: "If Jesus were alive today, would he be on the side of Carter and the shah?"

The ayatollah concluded with "an appeal to all Christians and Jews throughout the world to adhere to their faith, following their prophets who arose from among the oppressed masses."

He added: "We desire to be friendly with all peoples and to have friendly relations with them."

Student Statement No 56

LD292022 Tehran in English to Europe 1930 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The students following the line of Imam Khomeyni, in their Statement No 56 addressing the Iranian students abroad, have said: The Iranian nation always respects the struggles of Iranian students in other countries who have exposed the crimes of the great devil, the U.S. Government. Youth struggles and hardships behind the current (?youth) cries of an oppressed nation which is ready to accept martyrdom they exorcise against the influence of the superpowers in order to reach the ultimate goal of humanity and Islamic doctrine. [sentence as heard]

You know well that the Iranian nation demands the return of Mohammad Reza Pahlavi to Iran, and the U.S. should extradite him to our country. Now this fugitive criminal is in the hands of the U.S. Government, and any action such as sending him to another country or killing him leads to the intensity of this crime for America.

We request you, dear students, to convey the Iranian nation's warning to the U.S. Government with full decisiveness, and if the U.S. Government does not return the ousted shah to Iran and if it implements the plot of sending him to another country, the trial of the hostages will be inevitable.

All the Iranian Muslims, whether in or out of the country, will be mobilized to resist the U.S. plot, and the U.S. Government is responsible for the forthcoming results of such action.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy. 29 November 1979.

Possible Compromise

LD200929 London ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 29 Nov 79 p 1 LD

[Hasan Laqis report]

[Excerpt] Tehran--Ayatollah Khomeyni has called the senior members of the ruling Revolution Council to a meeting in Qom. Meanwhile, Iranian Foreign Ministry sources have told ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT that the regime is inclined to refuse to attend the UN Security Council meeting at a time when the United States has set a short time limit for the release of the hostages described as tantamount to an ultimatum.

The sources said that the latest hardening of attitude reflects the regime's conviction that the purpose of the [Security Council] meeting is to exert pressure on Iran to release the hostages without gaining anything in return.

The sources explained that despite the hardline statements issued in Tehran and Qom during the past 2 days, the trend points to the Iranian regime's readiness to accept a compromise that will not involve the return of the shah but will be based on investigating the charges brought against him.

The Iranian sources added that the U.S. Government is aware that some of its detained employees are actually spies and that there are documents which substantiate this. However, Iran would release them together with the rest of the hostages as part of a package deal if the U.S. administration were to agree to meet the Iranian regime half-way with regard to investigating the shah's "crimes."

ASH-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned that most members of the Revolution Council are inclined to adopt an extreme position with the exception of former Prime Minister Dr Mehdi Bazargan. The predominant view, however, remains that of Khomeyni.

30 NOVEMBER DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING U.S. EMBASSY

Indian Ambassador Pledges Support

LD200220 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0115 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The Iranian Embassy in Moscow announced today that Mr Gujral, the Indian ambassador to the USSR, met the Iranian ambassador to Moscow, Mr Mohammad Mokri. The Indian ambassador, who for years held the post of minister of information and who enjoys influence in that country's government, told the Iranian ambassador: I officially assure you that the Indian Government and people, as they demonstrated during the early days of the Iranian Revolution, will remain beside Iran during these critical days. They will support, without the slightest hesitation, any position taken by Iran in its struggle against U.S. imperialism.

The Indian ambassador added: The Iranian Revolution not only serves the interest of the Iranian people but that of all the region's countries.

Should this revolution be defeated and the imperialists manage to reimpose their domination over Iran, then there is no doubt that after Iran it will be India's turn; therefore, if for no other reason, India will support Iran's struggle against America with all its being.

Khomeyni Interview

LD300350 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0125 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Interview of Ayatollah Khomeyni by "European correspondents" on 29 November in Qom; questions in English--recorded]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] Radio and European press correspondents are here, some of whom come from such small countries as Belgium, Spain, Italy, Greece, and who previously (?spent some time) in Iran. They were here last year during the revolution [words indistinct].

[Khomeyni] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. What I expect from the correspondents is that what I have to say should not be confused: It should be published just as I say it, without adding to it or shortening it. They should not bring in their opinions on what I have written and should not to fall under the influence of evil propaganda. They should reflect Iran's problems just as I state them.

[Question] We come from small European countries and (?we should know about) the American yoke. [words indistinct] After the last few days, Your Eminence, it appears evident that American intervention in Iran will have serious consequences for world peace. Your Eminence, do you think that the Americans are taking the risk just to protect the criminal Reza Pahlavi, or do you think they have some other aims as well?

[Answer] It is possible that they may have entertained other objectives since we do not see such humanity in Carter and those who are in charge of affairs that they would be prompted by a love of mankind in refusing to return Mohammad Reza. The reason is simply that even in this issue, if these people were philanthropists they would not say: We, for the sake of a few men, will either subject 35 million people to an economic blockade so that--as they think--these people will perish from hunger. Nor would they say: We will start a war--whereby they would drag into blood and dust their country, our country and a great many others. All this makes one think that the issue is not one of philanthropy. There are other issues at work and one might possibly be stronger than others, that is, that they know what crimes they have committed through the agency of that corrupt person. They are aware of this. Perhaps a great many of the crimes perpetrated by Mohammad Reza were such that no one else but he and the Presidents knew anything about them; perhaps not even the government apparatus--neither ours nor theirs. These could be secrets. These crimes could be secrets kept by the President at the time and by Mohammad Reza. It appears to us is that Mr Carter is afraid of this. He is terrified now that if Mohammad Reza is put on trial and if we try him, besides his crimes which would be proved, other people's crimes, the crimes of the Presidents of the time, particularly Mr Carter, the latest President, these people's crimes would also be proved.

And just as we have demanded--are demanding--the trial of Mohammad Reza and, God willing, we will yet try him, then we will also demand the trial of the Presidents, those who were partners in these crimes, no matter what post they occupy--whether they be Carter, Nixon, Johnson or anybody else. We will demand their trial. And the fear which Carter now has is precisely this. He is afraid that his crimes might be proved and that we might prosecute him for those crimes and that he might lose his chance of being President, which he covets. For this reason he is in a state of panic.

He is therefore sparing no effort. He is resorting to any means. Probably not a day passes without (?messages) being received by our Foreign Ministry from abroad, from various countries to whom they have appealed. They keep appealing to us to release the hostages and so forth. Consequently, Mr Carter's motive is not humanitarian, of that we are almost certain. He has become panicky, and rightly so, for traitors are normally in a state of panic. He was under the illusion that by staging certain maneuvers he could acquire some prestige in America. All he is concerned about is getting reelected. That is all he wants.

The thing is that Mr Carter has not had a divine upbringing [tarbiyat-e asmani]. When you hear that during the past few days he has gone to church once in order to pray for the release of these hostages, you must realize that his prayers are like those of Mohammad Reza, who used to go to Mashhad for this purpose. This is precisely what one of our scholars, Ubeyd Zakan, used to say, that: Surprise, the cat is repenting.

This is the thing. Consequently, the possibility that he may be doing something for Mohammad Reza, on humanitarian grounds, is rather remote. So, this is entirely up to him; it is up to him to recognize the situation. Is he to conclude that in order to get reelected he should start a war and ruin his own country? Is this how he assesses the situation--that he ought to start a war? If so, he will be defeated. There is no possibility that he ought to adopt a rational line and return this criminal who committed many crimes in this country for more than 50 years, who has killed our young people and plundered and wasted all our resources, should he decide to hand him over to us, then afterwards, if they [presumably Shah and associates] are found guilty, which they are for we consider them as guilty--anyway, once he returned them and also returns our property, then we might consider leaving them be [ma mozayegeh nadarim keh inha ra barkeshan konim].

[Question] Some of the Western press has said that Iran is either your dictatorship or [words indistinct]. Since this is your first address to European countries, what is your answer to this particular accusation, which is obviously [words indistinct]?

[Answer] You yourself say that they are lying. I am sorry to hear that the West, which is making so much noise about civilization and humanitarian feelings in the West, has such media, the most sensitive means. I am sorry to hear that things which have not actually happened in Iran are given so much propaganda and publicity there. Any happening is misrepresented. What sort of countries are these to have such press? Is this freedom given to the press a healthy freedom?

Is it right? How can the press--which represents country's voice, a country honor--continue writing such nonsense and lies about us, claiming that our country is a dictatorial one? Where can you see dictatorship? Which part of Iran? What dictatorship? Here, everyone is treated in freedom, doing whatever they wish.

[Question] Inam, some Iranian political parties are speculating that the Council of Experts has made the draft constitution, which only (?sticks) to Islamic ideology and principles, exclude other parties from political activity in the future. What is your answer, Your Eminence?

[Answer] What you call political parties, they have not examined the constitution or have not even bothered to look up the constitution. They talk on the basis of their corrupt intentions. Or else they have read the constitution and are stating untruths on purpose. Principle 26 of the present constitution says: Political parties, associations and societies and Islamic societies and religious minorities are free, the only condition being that they should not conspire to act against our country, our nationality or our Islamic Republic. This is the text of the constitution. But the difficulty we have had from the very beginning regarding some of these political parties is that from the beginning, when this nation rose with cries of "God is great" and "We want Islamic republic", this same nation--which has cried and sacrificed lives and now has become victorious--from the very beginning of the victory groups appeared, either coming from abroad or returning from exile. They started to disturb the running of affairs. With all their might they started to say that the country should be a republic and the Islamic Republic is not necessary. Then, yet another group asked for a democratic republic and said that there is no need for an Islamic Republic. Then another group asked for an Islamic democratic republic. Our people, our nation, voted for the Islamic Republic by 98.2 percent in favor. Then a group which was included in that remaining 0.2 [as heard] percent started to prevent people from voting. Then they tried to create disturbances. After this stage, they operated by a step-by-step policy. When they saw that people had cast their votes they tried to prevent the constitution from being compiled. When the constitution was written, they started to create obstructions. When the question of voting to elect the representatives [to the Council of Experts] came up they began poisoning [people's minds] in order to prevent the election of representatives. When the representatives were elected and the Council of Experts chosen by the decisive majority of people's votes, they began to find faults with them or faults with the articles ratified by the Council of Experts. After this stage, the stage during which the Council of Experts compiled and ratified the constitution, the constitution is going to be put to a referendum. It is, then, democratic above all else: A vote to elect the representatives followed by a vote on the constitution itself. Now they are trying their best to find faults with the constitution. One of the faults they mention is what you refer to--that political parties have no future under it. We want to find out what these political parties and other societies want other than granting them freedom of action and absence of censorship forever. What else do they want? Is it the condition we have included that they should not act against our nationality? Do they want to undermine our nationality? These gentlemen want to undermine the Islamic Republic. They want to conspire against Islam. Do these gentlemen want to conspire against Islam when they say that there is no place for their activities? This is how we come to know them, we recognize what they are and our nation should recognize them. Although according to our constitution all parties, all societies, religious minorities and Islamic associations and other associations are free, there is the condition that their activities should not violate our nationality.

They should not violate our Islamic Republic. They should not undermine our constitution. They should not undermine Islam. Is this condition what bothers them? Do they intend to ruin our nation and our nationality? Do they want to tear our country apart? Is that the freedom they want and we have not granted to them? Do they want to undermine our constitution despite its ratification and its acceptance by the people? If they do not intend to undermine it, then they have the freedom. But they want to violate our nationality, our constitution. They want to undermine the Islamic Republic which the overwhelming majority of the people voted for. These people who either have come from abroad or have crawled out of their holes, many of these people were agents of that system [the former regime]. They were members of CIA and they will be found out one by one and there are documents revealing the (?names) of some of these people, in that den of espionage [American Embassy]. Many of them are this sort of person. Therefore, when our constitution emphasizes that everybody is free they say that they have not been granted any freedom.

[Question] Islamic religion, Your (?Eminence), says that always there is a merciful God and it is a merciful religion. Do you think that this justice is also merciful as far as the destiny of the hostages is concerned before or after their trial?

[Answer] Islam is forgiving where it should be; it is generous where it should be. But there is a limit for offenders whose crimes have been proved. On the one hand, it is a forgiving religion and, on the other, there is a limit for offenders in Islamic laws. There is punishment as well. Consequently, if they are guilty, if their crimes have been proved, then there is punishment for them under Islam. However, it would depend on the legal guardian to issue pardon, if he deems it appropriate.

As for us, should America return our criminal to us and return the assets there, the assets frozen there in banks, then, even if they are offenders, we have the authority from the [religious] legislator [Persian: Share] to pardon them, and we may pardon them.

[Question] Do you think that the Arab governments that are now supporting the criminal actions by Americans are going to be punished by those faithful to Islam?

[Answer] We would like very much to see these Arab countries which have seen a country being subjected for more than 50 years--and during Mohammad Reza for more than 30 years--to such destruction, whose young people were massacred in that way by him, houses destroyed, the country destroyed and our economy and culture ruined--we expected the Islamic governments to be in accord with us in trying to have a criminal extradited.

We would have liked the Islamic countries and their leaders, who are aware of these crimes, not to side with the oppressor and the great criminal and identify themselves with him. As ordered by Islam, they should side with the oppressed to seek justice. They ought to come over and see what has happened to our country. They should support us. They are Muslims, we are Muslims. This man is a criminal. A bigger criminal is Carter.

He is oppressing us. What has happened when an Islamic government claims to be Muslim, when the holy Koran requires it to form a united stand with other Muslims, to be brothers--what has happened to them that they have lost their nerve against a power and instead of siding with us, according to Islam, are supporting the other?

They must remember that the same thing may happen to them, the same thing that happened to Mohammad Reza. It is therefore better for them to heed our advice, to support our nation, to condemn America and use the weapon they have, the oil weapon. The aliens, the foreigners, need you; you do not need them. Why should you demean yourself before others? God says honor be to the faithful, that the faithful should be esteemed. Why do you humiliate yourself thinking (?of what might the superpowers do)? Everything is possible. Consequently, it is possible that should they [Arab leaders] refuse to adhere to Islamic precepts, then their own nations may do to them what our nation did to Mohammad Reza.

[Question] Do you think that other beliefs, such as the Catholic Church, the Orthodox Church, may support you in your struggle against social injustice?

[Answer] The pope sent someone here; he held talks with us. He was of the opinion that we should release these people who were engaged in espionage at the espionage nest. We raised certain points with the pope, explained the crimes that have been committed here but that may not have been reported to the pope and complained that he who considers himself a spiritual father, who considers himself the representative of Jesus Christ, should have acted as Jesus Christ would have acted.

Now, the American people, who are Christians, other nations who are Christians--I am not only addressing the Christian clergy, I am also addressing these people--we are saying: You people who consider yourselves Christians, who follow Jesus Christ, do you suppose that if Jesus Christ was here he would oppose us and side with Carter? Do you really think so? Is there any possibility that, God forbid, God forbid, if Jesus Christ was holding Carter's position, he would do such things?

Until now they have killed a number of our young people. The police have injured our young people, they have let their dogs loose on them. Would the Christian nation think that Jesus Christ would agree to these things? If they think that Jesus Christ would condone oppression, then this is contrary to Christianity; this is blasphemy. Jesus Christ is above these things. If they think that Jesus Christ would not condone these things, then they ought to support us.

[Question] What is the attitude of the Islamic republic toward European governments in general? Do you think that European countries can help the Iranian economy? If so, what are Iran's conditions for accepting such assistance?

[Answer] We wish to be friends with all nations of the world. We wish to be friends with all governments. We wish to have friendly relations, based on reciprocal respects--unless there are governments that may have acted differently toward us, governments intending to subject us to oppression, impose things on us [words indistinct]. In such cases, we oppose them and will never allow them to interfere in our country, to renew their dominations.

Obviously, we cannot have any relations with these countries. As for governments which have friendly relations with us, we also have friendly relations with them. If it so happened that we needed something and they needed something, then [trade] exchanges should take place. Supposing they want oil and we may want certain things to a limited degree; this is the sort of exchange that takes place between individuals and countries. Of course, this is up to the government and the Council of Ministers and governments.

Mexican Decision on Shah

LD300529 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Mexico will not allow Mohammad Reza Pahlavi to return to that country.

Qotbzadeh Press Conference Reported

LD300550 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The foreign minister and supervisor of the Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic, Sadeq Qotbzadeh, took part yesterday in a press conference attended by representatives of some major U.S. agencies. In the course of the press conference, he replied to questions about the oppressions by the deposed shah in recent years, the situation of Iranian students in the United States following the start of the crisis between the two countries and reasons justifying the legitimacy of the Iranian people's case in relation to the oppressions and crimes by world imperialism, led by America and its puppets.

Revolution Council on Foreign Policy

LD300533 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The Council of Revolution met last night. The spokesman of the council and minister of culture and higher education, Dr Hasan Habibi, told a PARS correspondent that in the course of the meeting questions mainly dealing with Iran's foreign policy and the various issues concerning the country were discussed.

He added that Imam Khomeyni's guidelines were also discussed at the meeting. The guidelines include long-term and short-term projects which will be implemented after the necessary plans are formulated.

Muslim Movement on Constitution

LD300537 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] According to PARS, the public relations office of the struggling Muslim movement has announced in a statement that the report published in one of Tehran's morning papers on Wednesday, 28th November, concerning the movement's position on the constitution is corrected as follows:

The struggling Muslim movement will vote in favor of the constitution in the referendum, provided the constitution is amended and (?supplemented).

Students Repeat Trial Threat

NC300656 Paris AFP in English 0648 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Tehran, Nov 30 (AFP)--Iranian students holding about 50 Americans hostages here said today that the Americans would "inevitably" go on trial if the former shah was expelled from the United States without being extradited to Iran.

The threat was contained in a message to Iranian students abroad.

March Toward U.S. Embassy

NC300748 Paris AFP in English 0740 GMT 30 Nov 79 NC

[Excerpt] Tehran, Nov 30 (AFP)--For the second day running tens of thousands of Iranians marched through the streets of Tehran in demonstrations of Islamic religious fervour and solidarity with their revolutionary leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni.

The march today was to commemorate Ashura, the festival marking the death of Husayn, son of the prophet 'Ali.

The throngs were heading for the area around the United States Embassy, where 50 Americans have been held hostage by Islamic militants since November 4, and the neighbouring university.

Thousands of green banners of Islam draped in mourning were carried by the crowd intoning chants of the blood of Islamic martyrs. Requests by religious leaders to dispense with the ritual flagellation rites on the grounds that they gave Islam a "negative image" were ignored by many who beat themselves with links of chain as they walked.

Khomeyni on Spying Conviction

AU300835 Rome ANSA in English 0820 GMT 30 Nov 79 AU

[Text] Rome November 30 (ANSA)--Iranian religious leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni spoke out on the crisis situation prevailing since the November 4 seizure of the American Embassy in Tehran and declared that Islamic mercy could be applied to the cases of the embassy hostages if an Islamic tribunal finds them guilty of spy charges in a statement to an Italian correspondent in Iran.

The ayatollah told the correspondent of the Italian weekly, ESPRESSO, that if U.S. President Jimmy Carter opens war against Iran it will not be over the fifty American hostages but to stop the world from discovering the truth about the crimes committed not only by the shah, Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, but also by Carter and his predecessors in the White House, Richard Nixon, Gerald Ford and Lyndon Johnson.

Khomeyni then proposed the convening of an international court, along the lines of the Nuremberg war crimes tribunal, for hearing the cases against there U.S. chief executives.

The Islamic nation's undisputed leader then affirmed that the American hostages will be tried as spies before an Islamic tribunal and mentioned that Islamic mercy could be shown for their cases.

The ayatollah firmly denied that he runs Iran with dictatorial rule and argued that no revolution, the French and Russian Revolutions included, has been as peaceful as the Iranian revolution.

Taking a shot at the Arab states, Khomeyni declared, "I thought that they would have lined [word indistinct] our side but I have become aware that they want to stay under the influence of the big powers".

He concluded his interview with the statement that, "The pope, the Catholic Church and all the other spiritual forces in the world should flank us in our fight against the Americans".

Montazeri Delivers Friday Sermon

LD301035 [Editorial Report LD] Tehran Domestic Service in Persian at 0830 GMT broadcasts a live relay from the campus of Tehran University where Ayatollah Montazeri gives a 45-minute sermon during the Friday congregational prayers.

He begins with an encomium of the martyred Imam Husayn ibn 'Ali and his valiant deeds in defense of the true faith, saying that when the Iranian people gave their martyrs they followed his shining example. He then discusses the merits of the Islamic constitution, and its safeguards against despotism and absolutism, and contrasts Islamic justice with a form of dictatorship that was rife during the deposed shah's rule. Montazeri enjoins all the faithful to vote for the constitution to strengthen the foundations of Islamic rule.

He concludes by paying tribute to all the imam's descended from the family of the Prophet.

Montazeri does not mention the hostages held at the U.S. Embassy nor address the Arab nations.

Student Statement No 57

LD301338 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Statement No 57 of the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy--read by announcer]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Brave Muslim youths, this is the age of Ashura, the age of the boiling and the spilling of blood. The imam of the faithful, Imam Husayn, sang the praise of martyrdom with all his followers and children, from life to eternity. He cast a pall over the place of massacre of God's innocent subjects, and the supper of the strangers [shah-e qhariban] of the hostages is high. The supper of the strangers is the exposé of the criminals and Yazids [Yazid was the king who ordered Husayn's killing] throughout the history of mankind. The supper of the strangers is how [word indistinct] and the enemies of God's [word indistinct] are brought to trial.

The supper of the strangers is the echo of the blood-soaked screams of the eternally condemned children of the history of humanity. It is the condition of the survivors of the martyrs of the revolution; it is the teller of the tale of the bloody revolution and the imam is the survivor of the crimson-shrouded martyrs; it is the shouted vow of martyrdom of the heroic youth and the brave, Muslim children of our nation with their ideology of blood.

Now, amid the boiling of the blood of the martyrs, the winds that have flown from Karbala and the [words indistinct] of the Ninewa revolution; now in the proximity of the [word indistinct] of the message and the inheritance of the martyrs of the revolution, our nation soars in battle with the great Satan, the enemy of humanity, with a revolution from within its own faith and with its divine power.

In mourning for Husayn, the bereaved and martyr-nurturing nation of Iran has always upheld the ceremonies of the supper of the strangers for the children of Imam Husayn, may peace be upon him in the best possible manner. It is necessary that dear youths in Tehran, the provinces and the rural districts, alongside their parents, should wear shrouds and form mourning marches. They should start from their local mosques and fill their surroundings with their pure, sad calls.

[Signed] The Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

4 Million in Ashura March

LD301150 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Nov 79 LD

[Excerpt] Today, over 4 million inhabitants of Tehran observed the anniversary of Imam Husayn's martyrdom with due pomp. In so doing they once again expressed their anger at and revulsion against the United States and world-devouring imperialism.

The central news bureau reports that those attending the Friday congregational prayers, carrying pictures of Imam Khomeini and Ayatollah Taleqani and placards with religious and political slogans in Persian and English denouncing the United States and world-devouring imperialism, arrived from various parts of Tehran in Ayatollah Taleqani and revolution avenues. The throngs were so dense that the many Muslim groups made up of women, men, young men and children, moved like waves through the alleyways, main thoroughfares and back streets, and traffic was slow-moving. People wearing shrouds occupied special places in the mourning groups and ahead of them marched shrouded women and children with placards saying they were ready for martyrdom.

Today, too, as yesterday, large groups of people, including Kurds and Azarbayjanis living in Tehran, and other people living in Tehran, marched amid the mourners past the former U.S. Embassy and supported the Muslim student followers of the imam's policy.

Hostages Reportedly Moved

NG301047 Paris AFP in English 1038 GMT 30 Nov 79 NC

[Text] London, Nov 30, (AFP)--Gold rose by nine dollars on the London market today following rumours that one of the American hostages held at the Tehran Embassy had been killed.

According to the rumour, the remaining hostages had been moved from the embassy to a "safer place."

Students Deny Report

NC301104 Paris AFP in English 1100 GMT 30 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Nov 30, (AFP)--Iranian students holding 50 hostages in the American Embassy here denied reports from London today that one of the hostages had been killed.

A spokesman for the students also denied London reports that the hostages had been moved out of the embassy where they have been held since November 4.

Tehran's 'Biggest Mass Demonstration'

NC301236 Paris AFP in English 1231 GMT 30 Nov 79 NC

[Excerpts] Tehran, Nov. 30, (AFP)--The biggest mass demonstration here since the triumph of the Iranian Revolution converged on the American Embassy today, as Islamic students holding 50 Americans hostage there hardened their position.

Experts on Shi'ite customs have warned that the fervour with which Shia Moslems traditionally celebrated the Ashura holiday meant today would be a particularly dangerous one for the captives.

All streets within several kilometres (miles) of the embassy were flooded by a human tide celebrating the martyrdom of the Prophet Mohammad's grandson Husayn. Some of the demonstrators wore white death shrouds, signifying they were willing to become martyrs for the Iranian cause.

Groups were whipping their shoulders and sides with bundles of chains, chanting, "Allah, Allah, Victory is Granted by Allah" and "Khomeyni, the Idol-Smasher, Has Decided to Annihilate the Country's Enemies."

Other young people marked the rhythm of the chants by beating their chests with their fists.

Aside from the usual huge pictures of Ayatollah Khomeyni, the demonstrators for the first time carried thousands of posters showing a helmeted American policeman with his truncheon on the bleeding face of a young man on the ground.

Shah's Presence in Egypt

NC301306 Paris AFP in English 1300 GMT 30 Nov 79 NC

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 30 (AFP)--Iranian foreign minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said today there was "no room for negotiation at present" in the crisis between the United States and Iran.

No UN Representative

NC301352 Paris AFP in English 1336 GMT 30 Nov 79 NC

[Excerpt] Tehran, Nov. 30 (AFP)--Iran's Islamic regime will not send a high official to the U.N. Security Council meeting scheduled tomorrow on the occupation of the U. S. Embassy here, Foreign Minister Sadeq Qotbzadeh said today in a news conference.

He also repeated previous statements by Iranian leaders that the country was ready to fight "to the end" if the United States tries military action to free the 50 American hostages held since November 4.

He told a press conference Iran would continue to demand the shah's extradition to Iran if the former monarch goes to Egypt. The shah's presence there would be a great source of troubles for the Egyptian Government, the minister said.

Iran did not pressure Mexico to deny residence to the shah, he added.

MAHABAD RADIO, TV CENTER REOPENS 28 NOVEMBER

LD282034 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 28 Nov 79 LD

[Text] The Voice and Profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran, located in the Mahabad center in Kordestan, resumed its activity at a ceremony last night. This ceremony was attended by the deputy (?supervisor) of the voice and profile of the Islamic Republic of Iran and the representative of the radio and television supervisor for the Kordestan region.

In an interview which he gave to the radio and television of Mahabad, he described the reopening of this center as good omen with regard to the continuation of the talks by the special Kordestan delegation.

On the basis of its new program, the Mahabad radio and television, in addition to its renewed activity in relaying the network programs, will prepare and broadcast local programs. It was emphasized during the interview that this center will continue to fulfill its basic role in the future with regard to the promotion of the national and regional culture.

DELEGATION STILL DISCUSSING TALKS IN KORDESTAN

LD291305 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Negotiations between Daryush Foruhar, one of the members of the special government mission, and religious and political figures in Kordestan, continued in Mahabad this morning, but no details of the negotiations have been published. Following his negotiations with Kordestan religious and political figures last night, Foruhar told PARS NEWS AGENCY: As I have said, my present trip is to pave the ground for final negotiations about the way in which the demands of Kurdish compatriots' demands may be secured. Foruhar described the current round of negotiations as fruitful and constructive and added that final negotiations will start next week.

Two Oil Pipelines Sabotaged

JN291747 Tehran Domestic Service in Kurdish (Surani) 1800 GMT 28 Nov 79 JN

[Text] Quoting an oil official in Ahvaz, PARS reports that at 1220 today an explosion occurred on 2 oil pipelines 25 km from Ahvaz as a result of an act of sabotage. Fire broke out on the two pipelines. Security forces in the area, however, managed to extinguish the fire and [word indistinct]. No further details are available.

AFP Report

OW291855 Hong Kong AFP in English 1850 GMT 29 Nov 79 OW

[Text] Tehran, Nov. 29 (AFP)--Two oil pipelines were damaged in two separate explosions today near Ahvaz, centre of the oil-rich province of Khuzistan, 900 km (about 550 miles) south of here, the PARS NEWS AGENCY reported.

Damage was minor and there were no injuries reported, the agency added.

Iraqi Report

JN291830 Baghdad Domestic Service in Kurdish (Surani/Bahdinani) 1700 GMT 29 Nov 79 JN

[Text] An explosion has occurred at two oil pipelines in Arabistan [Khuzestan].

TUDEH'S KIANURI THINKS KHOMEYNI LINE BENEFITS REVOLUTION

LD291043 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 22 Nov 79 p 9 LD

[Dominique Bari dispatch: "An Anti-imperialist Tidal Wave is Sweeping the Country"]

[Excerpts] Tehran, 21 November--An anti-imperialist tidal wave is sweeping Iran. The people came out into the streets this morning to prove it. It was a deeply political demonstration like the big marches against the shah last winter. There may have been as many as 1 million people decrying the United States, Carter and the shah for hours. The endless procession paraded for hours along Taleghani Avenue in front of the U. S. Embassy. This is a victory for the Ayatollah Khomeyni, who called on the Iranian people yesterday evening to support his political line on this first day of the month of Moharram which starts the Muslim year and, in 1979, a new century of the Islamic era--the 14th century....

Several factors must be taken into consideration in explaining the press movement. "Two lines have clashed in the past few months," Tudeh Party General Secretary Nurreddin Kianuri explained to me. "One line--revolutionary and anti-imperialist--represented by Khomeyni, and the other reformist and favorable to conciliation toward the United States, which has tried to turn the situation to its advantage."

The present period undoubtedly marks the beginning of a new revolutionary phase the two main aims of which are to end all U. S. domination in Iran but also to extend the class content of the revolution by involving the people's masses more actively in the fight against big bourgeoisie.

"Indeed it is becoming increasingly clear that far from limiting himself to the role of arbiter, Ayatollah Khomeyni is trying to regain control of the reins of power by relying on direct support from the people in order to impose his firm line on major policies, including those which he has always upheld: the fight against imperialism, against financial oligarchy, for the people's democracy and for essential changes in the oppressed masses' economic and social living conditions," Nurreddin Kianuri said.

Appeal To The People's Will

"It is these policies, which can be described as progressive even if they are being followed in an Islamic context, that we communists have always advocated.

"By appealing for unity among the Iranian people, including the national minorities, by rallying all the existing forces in the fight against U.S. control, Khomeyni has brought about the formation of a vast people's front whose formation we have always advocated and which now actually exists."

However, the implementation of this firm and positive policy has met with reservations and even opposition within the Revolution Council itself, where there are still various factions and silent struggle for power between radicals and moderates is going on.

Therefore, by bringing the people's will into play, Ayatollah Khomeyni has undoubtedly strengthened the influence of the radicals in this council and started a deep mass political movement which, Nurroddin Kianuri thinks, is capable "not only of gradually eliminating the elements which are curbing the revolution's development but is also capable of paving the way to major economic and social transformations."

MO'INFAR TO ACCEPT OPEC DECISION ON DOLLAR

LD291441 Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 25 Nov 79 p 8 LD

[Correspondent Ake Ringberg 23 November Tehran interview with Iranian Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar: "Iran's Attack On The Dollar Finds No Arab Support"]

[Text] "Iran's decision--not yet implemented--to refuse to accept the dollar in payment for its oil is a political measure without any financial or economic relevance and must be viewed as such," new Iranian Oil Minister 'Ali Akbar Mo'infar said in a DAGENS NYHETER interview. It emerged from the interview with the minister that Iran is fairly isolated in the OPEC world at present.

Other OPEC countries, primarily the major oil producers in the Persian Gulf, have let it be known that the dollar is and will remain the most important currency for oil payments, despite its falling value. They made it known just as clearly that they are unlikely to respond to Iran's appeal to reduce their oil shipments to the United States.

Oil Minister Mo'infar, whom I met at the new ministry, admitted that he and other members of the Islamic Revolution Council are disappointed at the poor response from other OPEC countries over Iran's view of the dollar and reduced shipments to the United States.

It must be doubly disappointing, bearing in mind the optimistic assurances in the Iranian media that OPEC was prepared to block "all oil" to the United States.

So the Arab "reactionary regimes" have become the target of increasingly heavy attacks by Tehran's press and radio directed against Arab "passiveness" and "indifference" to the Iranian revolution. Why should we stand alone? Is the question asked more and more frequently.

Compliance

Oil Minister Mo'infar told DAGENS NYHETER that at the forthcoming OPEC meeting in Caracas Iran will comply with the majority decision on whether the dollar should be the currency for oil payments.

But we would prefer the payment to be in another currency--we want the oil to be paid for at its true value.

Mo'infar, like most of his OPEC colleagues, maintains that the price of oil is actually lower than it should be: The oil-producing countries are forced constantly to keep up with price inflation when paying for their imported Western technology, while any increase in oil prices is greeted with an outcry in the West.

"There is no logic in that," Mo'infar said.

The United States has halted, and Iran suspended all oil deliveries from Iran following the Iranian students' occupation of the U.S. Embassy and their threat to kill the hostages and blow up the embassy if the United States undertakes any form of military action.

This entails a reduction of 850,000 barrels per day in Iran's exports, which is equivalent to 4-5 percent of U.S. requirements.

Price Rises

'Ali Akbar Mo'infar said that the large multinational corporations, "which take the lion's share of the profits from oil price increase," must now find a similar quantity of oil on the so-called spot market, which will inevitably lead to price rises. It is difficult to say how great these will be.

At the OPEC meeting in Caracas opening 17 December Iran will be at the forefront of the "hawks" in demanding a big rise in oil prices.

Other "hawks" on the question of prices are Iraq, Libya, Algeria and Liberia. Mexico, which is not a member of OPEC, will also increase its prices.

The current official ceiling on OPEC oil prices stands at \$23.5 per barrel, but the spot market price is about double that. Saudi Arabia, with its high production, has a restraining influence on prices, charging as it does less than \$20 per barrel for its supplies.

However, Minister Mo'infar said that as far as Iran is concerned, there would be no difficulty at all in finding a market for surplus oil.

Soviet Interest

"We have already received several inquiries, not least from the Soviet Union," he disclosed. The Soviet Union has already made it known that it needs to import more oil from the Arab countries and it has presumably seen a chance here to add to its stocks. Both the Soviet Union and East European countries have felt the painful effects of the energy crisis with the big price rises and resulting inflation.

The Iranian oil minister stated that Iran's daily output is currently running at about 4 million barrels and he affirmed that the reports of sabotage against oil pipelines in Khuzestan "are not a problem." In any case he seems to be making misleading remarks.

Production has not fallen because of sabotage or strikes in Khuzestan, Mo'infar told DAGENS NYHETER. "Our workers have had no difficulty in repairing damaged pipelines. Production has not fallen as a result of sabotage."

Six Explosions

However, the Tehran press has reported that six large oil pipelines in Khuzestan were blown up by time-bombs. Two of the explosions were so powerful that they shook houses 80 kilometers away. Khuzestan borders Iraq and the population in the oil-rich province--mainly of Arabic origin--have long demanded more autonomy like the Kurds and the people of Baluchestan.

Minister Mo'infar said that only one pipeline was damaged and that it was repaired "after a couple of days." He refused to discuss reports of widespread strikes and other unrest in the region.

The oil minister is a member of the Iranian Revolution Council and his appointment about 6 weeks ago resulted from disagreements between the Iranian state oil concern and the new revolutionary priesthood.

Mo'infar's predecessor Hasan Nazih--a capable and esteemed administrator--was dismissed on the direct instructions of Ayatollah Khomeyni since he dared to state publicly that Islam was by no means the key to all the economic problems in Iran.

The then prime minister, Mehdi Bazargan, sought to keep Nazih in office but failed. Nazih was instructed to appear before a Revolution Court but never showed up and has since gone underground.

TUDEH PARTY ISSUES STATEMENT ON U.S. THREAT

LD290945 Tehran ETTELA'AT in Persian 25 Nov 79 p 8 LD

[Unattributed report: "Tudeh Party Statement"]

[Text] The following statement has been issued by the Tudeh Party of Iran Central Committee in connection with the concentration of American warships in the Persian Gulf:

"America's action is an attempt to intimidate and to test our readiness to meet aggression.

"If America reaches the conclusion as a result of this act that conditions for an attack are favorable, it will not be content to simply intimidate but will attack.

"In the face of America's present intimidation we should therefore make preparations in such a way as to bring home to America's rapacious imperialism that in the event of an attack, America will gain nothing but a shattering defeat with all its serious consequences.

"To meet this threat from America, urgent and serious security measures must be taken before anything else. All sensitive military and economic centers in Iran--particularly and primarily, the oil industry, gas pipelines, water and power centers, railroad lines, airports and naval bases--should be placed on alert, and the necessary steps taken to protect them. Together with these measures, the people must be made ready and equipped and armed if necessary.

"It must be emphasized that American imperialism intends primarily to support counter-revolution within the country through the use of threats, intimidation and aggression. In truth the more serious and pressing danger is that of local counter revolution, which is engaged in provocation, subversion and conspiracy supported and encouraged by the imperial American masters and with guidance from the CIA spies, who are building up counterrevolution in the country. We must therefore crush decisively and speedily all social and economic bases and areas at the disposal of American imperialism

The statement then refers to the need for the smashing of SAVAK remnants and other organized counterrevolutionary forces, in order to pursue the government sector and carry out nationalization of all production, commercial and financial organizations which have links with American capital and to purge and reconstruct the armed forces.

The statement reads:

"In the international arena we must show American imperialism that we are not alone in this world and that we shall not remain alone. We must make this raging giant understand that, while relying on the strength of the massive unity of the determined revolutionary millions-strong masses, we can also if necessary lean on the support of international anti-imperialist forces who support our revolution and independence."

In conclusion, the Tudeh Party statement asks all party members, supporters and friends to hold themselves ready as never before to meet the aggression from American imperialism.

L'HUMANITE NOTES ANTI-U.S. SLANT OF IRANIAN REVOLUTION

LD290935 Paris L'HUMANITE in French 26 Nov 79 p 10 LD

[Dominique Bari dispatch: "U.S. Threats Against Iran"]

[Excerpts] Tehran, 25 November--Posters cover the walls of Tehran. They are increasing as U.S. actions escalate. Written in Persian, English and French, their content reflects one uniform will: No to imperialism.

The U.S. initiatives taken in the past few days--the decision to send aircraft carriers into the Indian Ocean, the threats of military intervention in Iran, the meeting between the Chiefs of Staff and Mr Jimmy Carter in Camp David, the Pentagon's statements about the weakness of the Iranian army--are certainly likely to fuel the fire.

At the highest level, Ayatollah Khomeyni points almost every day to the enemy to be defeated and calls on the Iranian people to defend themselves to the last against the United States.

The army has been put on alert but Admiral Madani, Iranian Navy chief and governor of Khuzestan province, thinks it "not very likely that the United States will launch such a military venture."

Although people in Iran do not really believe in direct action by Washington, it is generally thought that the confrontation will grow on the economic level.

Breaking All Ties With Imperialism

"One of the characteristics of the present stage of the revolution," Tudeh Party Secretary General Murreddin Kiamuri told me, "is breaking all ties with imperialism." Indeed, after the Bazargan government's resignation Ayatollah Khomeyni advised the Revolution Council to take all steps needed to free Iran from its military, economic and financial dependence on the United States.

As the Tudeh central organ MARDOM wrote recently: "Almost 9 months after the victory of the revolution, we still have almost 1,000 colonialist-type contracts with various imperialist countries. Most of them are with the United States." The Bazargan government had been delaying their revision.

By constantly recalling that the main threat to the Iranian Revolution is still the United States, Ayatollah Khomeyni has rebuilt in a few weeks the popular unity which the country experienced in the struggle against the dictatorship. One of the most convincing results of this in the domestic sphere is undoubtedly the negotiations which have been started in Kordestan between the government mission headed by Minister of State Daryush Foruhar and the Kurdish leaders, especially Abdolrahman Qasemlu, chairman of the Democratic Party of Kordestan, and Sunni religious leader Sheykh Hoseyni.

A. Qasemlu, who has come down from the mountains where he had been hiding for the past few months, held a meeting in Mahabad last Tuesday during which he called on the Kurdish population to join the anti-imperialist movement.

Now that they are assured of unity within Iran, the Tehran leaders are calling for Islamic unity. However, beneath the religious words there is still an explicit desire to end an unjust economic system benefiting the capitalist countries and to resolve the Middle East crisis.

"The fight which we have undertaken is the fight of the poor against the proud," Khomeyni said in a message to the Algerian Government published on Saturday. "Carter is continuing his provocations at a time when the whole world needs calm and desires the removal of such tyrants. In Iran we have begun helping poor peoples; that is now being seen in the case of help for the Palestinians and the populations of southern Lebanon."

This new balance of forces created in the region by the fall of Iran's dictatorship--a development whose consequences are not yet entirely clear--is now a source of anxiety for Washington.

NATIONAL FRONT URGES KHOMEYNI TO POSTPONE REFERENDUM

LD291509 Tehran BAMDAD in Persian 27 Nov 79 p 1, 10 LD

[Unattributed report: "In Open Letter to Imam Khomeyni National Front Proposes Postponement of Referendum"]

[Text] The National Front of Iran yesterday published the open letter which it sent to Imam Khomeyni. The letter describes present-day conditions in Iran, raises National Front objections to the constitution ratified by the Council of Experts and proposes postponing the referendum.

It also suggests that the responsibility for drawing up the constitution should be given to the national consultative council when it has been elected.

The letter begins by emphasizing the constructive and crushing roles of the imam's leadership in overthrowing the previous regime, and after referring to the contents of the front's letter of 30 Tir 1358 dealing with the Provisional Government's lack of legal power and the spread of disorder and insecurity through the country, it goes on to consider the reasons for the fall of the government.

Elsewhere, the letter states the following:

"Your Eminence's attention must be drawn to the fact that the Revolution Council--as the successor of the government today and in accordance with certain arrangements--may run the country temporarily, but there is no precedence, and it would appear impracticable, for the Revolution Council to assume the executive function of the prime minister while a governmental body is still in existence, or for the Revolution Council to possess the authority of the prime minister, with the Revolution Council the taking of rapid and necessary decisions, so essential under present circumstances, will be prevented. Apart from other factors and considerations, this matter is in itself a further factor which will contribute to the disorder and unrest now prevailing in the community; and with all the problems and difficulties the country now faces, it will create obstacles to the establishment of a clearly-defined system and an answerable government."

"Your Eminence Imam Khomeyni:

"It is not our intention in this letter to describe the events and occurrences of the revolution period and afterwards, or to go over the state of the country and draw up a list of [examples of] chaos. Your Eminence is no doubt aware of what is happening. We have raised fundamental issues affecting the community in the press and it would be beyond the scope of this letter to do so again here.

"These matters, taken together with what we have written in the past, serve to testify that while the National Front has maintained firm belief and total faith in the fundamentals and the aims of our revolution, it has at all times retained a realistic grasp of events occurring in the country, and has tried to present a practical solution to extricate the revolution and the country from the impasse in which they are now caught. Unfortunately, however, neither the government nor the other authorities exercising power have ever paid any attention to these views.

"Certain people, either because they submit to fixed and immutable ideas or because they seek or have already gained benefits from these circumstances, are now following a path which in practice may after some time end in the revolution being destroyed and the country falling into a dangerous abyss. In this letter we wish to depict the broad picture of developments in the country since the beginning of the revolution and also the background, having regard to what may take place in the country in the future, and we wish to draw Your Eminence's attention both to the untoward consequences should this state of affairs persist and to the proposals we are submitting which are aimed at escaping from the present impasse.

"Over the last 2 months the country has moved in two general directions:

"First, one in which the management of affairs has deteriorated and declined rather than improved, with disorder in the economy and in society on the increase.

"The second direction involves that lack of any unified approach in the regulation of state structure and in the various planning activities, whether for the transitional period or permanently, following the ratification of the constitution.

"It may be predicted that these two approaches will continue in the future. In addition, the document which the Council of Experts drew up and approved as the constitution for the political, administrative, and legal structure of the country was influenced by diverse ideas lacking any specific social direction, and this will in all probability serve to increase disorder and unrest and further disrupt conditions in the future.

"Quite apart from any [critical] observations and fundamental objections there may be to the origins of the Council of Experts and the manner in which it was convened, we wish today to raise with the revolution leadership matters which concern the constitution ratified by this council and the results of its ratification and implementation.

"Your Eminence's statements as leader of the revolution outside the country and when you returned to Iran concerning the setting up of the constituent assembly; the plan to form the Council of Experts; the compilation of the draft constitution by the provisional Government of the Islamic Republic; its approval by the Revolution Council; the decision to set up an assembly to study the constitution and the announcement that there would be elections to this assembly, the purpose of which was the final study of the government draft; the holding of elections in such a manner that only the clergy might enter the assembly; the setting aside of the government's draft constitution by the representatives, contrary to the previous official announcement; the drawing up of the constitution on a new basis; a further change in the name of the assembly for the final study of the constitution to 'the Council of Experts' when the work of this council was concluded--all this gives rise to serious doubts as to the authenticity and the correctness of the constitution approved by such an assembly.

"We have already given our views on these matters and we have no wish to go over them again. What is of particular importance today is that the ratification of this constitution is to be by a referendum, which it has been announced, will take place on 10 Moharram.

"In view of the fact that the various classes of the people are insufficiently informed as to the provisions and the meaning of this draft, and that the 175 articles were drawn up by the faqihs [religious lawyers] and the mojtaheds [supreme religious authorities], and the numerous Western legal terms it contains, we have here a matter of highly-specialized legal knowledge, and even legal experts would have to spend time studying the document carefully in order to understand it, let alone ordinary people, and those with no knowledge of fiqh [religious jurisprudence] and [secular] law. So far, the authorities have made no serious attempt to explain the text of the articles which make up the constitution to the ordinary people, while the National Front's proposals to make use of the media to do this have been ignored.

"It must be noted that the text of the constitution ratified by the Council of Experts, or any text or law, whatever its meaning, will meet with the approval of the masses if approved by Your Eminence, since as leader of the revolution and as the supreme religious authority, you enjoy the confidence and the trust of the people. "The National Front made the following explicit announcement in a publication which came out last month on 1 Hehr:

"Although the legal articles ratified by the Council of Experts may also be ratified as the constitution by public referendum, we wish to consider this fundamental point: because of the present circumstances in which the Iranian community finds itself, everything approved by the revolution leadership will be approved by large numbers of the masses also.

"As regards the majority of the people in the community, who for reasons of religious persuasion have joined the ranks of the revolution, their political and social knowledge has been acquired through the guidance and instruction of the marajeh ol-taqlid [supreme religious figures whose conduct and beliefs are emulated], through religious teachers and guides and through the clergy, whom they will follow out of religious conviction and faith."

"It is the view of the National Front that reliance on the people's belief in the leader of the revolution and on the religious faith of the many classes of the people should not be the sole factors which govern exclusively the planning of the future structure of the state.

"We believe that the informed support of the people and the benefit of the views of informed groups in society and social and political organizations are essential in drawing up a progressive constitution which will lay the foundations of the future order of Iranian society.

"As regards the constitution approved by the Council of Experts to be submitted to public referendum in a few days--quite apart from its ambiguities, conflicting provisions and discrepancies as regards the future organization of the country and the regulation of the political judicial, economic and social aspects of social relationships--it possesses two fundamental faults:

"The first is that the political and government order of Iran is based on opposing elements: One, the non-elective element of the Velayat-e Amr ["Lord of command" or charismatic, messianic figure or mahdi], the guardian council and the rule of the religious jurists and the mojtaheds, and, second, the elective element, which includes the election of the president of the republic, the national assembly and the prime minister and the formation of councils through elections.

"The second objection is that the constitution as approved by the Council of Experts lacks the principles and characteristics required to replace rejected factors and past relationships with the progressive and revolutionary factors applicable to the needs of the community today.

"It may be clearly foreseen that whenever this constitution is implemented, the conflicts and prevailing disorder in the community today will increase and will provide scope for domination by another dictatorial regime.

Your excellency, Imam Khomeyni

The belief and trust which many of the masses have in your eminence represents a great asset and constitutes a rare and precious [as received] opportunity which must be utilized spiritually and materially in the building of a new Iran.

With the fall of the provisional government of the revolution and the removal of the office of prime minister, all responsibility for the actions of elements in the governing body will automatically fall on the shoulders of the leader of the revolution, and a considerable number of these elements seek the future of the country exclusively in their own future.

If during the present period the advance of revolutionary aims along a wayward path brings the country to an impasse in the various economic, social and administrative aspects, then in the future, because of the people's lack of attention to a single leader--in spite of their having survived bloodshed and fire--the country's progress on the path of the great revolution will be beset by serious dangers.

We wish to bring Your Eminence's attention clearly to what we regard as our historical duty, and our religious and human responsibility, and we declare that it is impossible to advance the revolution toward a constructive [phase] if we ignore the dictates of our age and historical progress.

On this basis we propose that you order the postponement of the referendum; that elections to the national consultative assembly take place on the basis of 1 seat representing 1,000,000 people, that the draft produced by the government, as well as other proposals put forward for its completion, be given to the national consultative assembly, and that the first [elected] national consultative assembly of the revolutionary period elect a provisional prime minister and also apply itself to the task of drawing up the constitution.

We believe that if the principle of national rule which the leader of the revolution has announced and emphasised many times is put into effect, any constitution compiled by the representatives of the nation, elected in free and honest voting, will be duly accepted with full awareness by the rank and file among the masses, and will lay the foundations of national rule, while conflicts and clashes will be reduced to modest proportions.

The National Front of Iran deems it essential to inform the leader of the revolution frankly that attention and benevolent consideration to what we have proposed here--arising as it does in total sincerity--and the implementation [of our proposal] under the difficult circumstances which prevail at present, will result first in the organizational and administrative stability of the country in the future, and will secondly guarantee unity and accord among all the classes of our community; and history will testify that at this juncture in time a great historical figure was replete with grandeur, splendor and insight.

In expressing gratitude for the valuable and rousing sentiments of the great nation of Iran in the struggle against world imperialism we beg to submit a small opus published by the national front which deals with the struggle against imperialism.

This opus contains an explanation of the meaning of imperialism and the great danger to human communities from this great and terrible phenomenon of the century, and it studies and proposes ways of waging the struggle to remove the influences of imperialism completely.

In conclusion, we ask almighty God (great is his name) to vouchsafe long life, the perpetuation of blessings and grace to you, a great and supreme marja.

[Signed] The National Front.

AFGHANISTAN

TEHRAN REPORTS SHOOTING AT PRESIDENTIAL PALACE

LD291748 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1630 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Conditions in Afghanistan are critical and obscure. In the struggle of this country's Muslims against the Government of Afghanistan, shooting is heard from the presidential palace of this country.

AMIN RECEIVES SCHOLARS COMMEMORATING POET

LD292206 Kabul in Dari to Europe 1600 GMT 29 Nov 79 LD

[Text] Comrade Hafizollah Amin, general secretary of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan Central Committee, chairman of the Revolutionary Council and prime minister of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, received the foreign and domestic scholars who are participating in the seminar commemorating the 300 years since the death of Khoshal Khan Khatak being held in the Gulkahah palace of the People's House at 1630 today.

Comrade Hafizollah Amin had a cordial talk with the seminar participants. The president of the Afghanistan Academy of Sciences, senior lecturer Dr Gol Mohammad Nurzai, was also present. Comrade Amin, pointing to the struggles of Khoshal Khan Khatak against colonialism, expressed his pleasure that the seminar should commemorate the 300th anniversary of this Pashtun poet. He viewed the seminar as an important step in keeping alive the national pride and the memory of this patriot Afghan poet.

BANGLADESH

Dacca RADIO REPORTS CARTER PRESS CONFERENCE ON EMBASSY SIEGE

BK291258 Dacca Overseas Service in English 1230 GMT 29 Nov 79 BK

[Text] President Carter has said the United States is determined to seek a peaceful solution for the release of the American hostages being held in Tehran. Addressing a televised news conference in Washington last night, the American leader said other actions will be taken only if the diplomatic moves fail. He said Iran, by resorting to mob violence and terrorism, violates the fundamental precepts of international law.

The American President said the American people have shown unity and determination during the crisis. Since the embassy was forcibly seized early this month, he said, our courage and patience have been severely tested. He expressed deep concern over, what he called, inhuman and degrading conditions imposed on the hostages.

President Carter said nations and the people have voiced firm disapproval of the incidents and have joined the United States in calling for the release of the hostages. The American leader reiterated that Washington held the government of Iran fully responsible for the well-being and safe return of the hostages.

Meanwhile, both houses of the American Congress have approved a resolution calling for the immediate and unconditional release of the American hostages. In Washington, the American State Department said it will impress upon the UN Security Council to go ahead on schedule even if senior Iranian officials fail to attend.

INDIA

INDIA-BANGLADESH JOINT RIVERS COMMISSION MEETS

BK291644 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 29 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission talks at Agartala have brightened the prospects of an agreement on the Muhari River problem between the two countries. This was indicated by the members of the commission, Mr K.V. Rama Rao and Mr M.S.A. Siddiqui, after their talks at Agartala this afternoon. Mr Siddiqui of Bangladesh told AIR [All India Radio] Agartala correspondent that the discussions were held in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. About the Belonia problem he said all peace-loving people would like to settle the problem amicably.

GOVERNMENT CONCERNED OVER CHANGED BRITISH IMMIGRATION POLICIES

BK300356 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 30 Nov 79 BK

[Text] India has conveyed to Britain her concern over the proposed changes in the immigration rules of that country. The acting Indian high commissioner, Dr R.P. Singh, had a meeting with the British home secretary, Mr William Whitelaw, yesterday. Mr Singh told Mr Whitelaw that India considers these rules as arbitrary which are likely to affect mainly the people from the Indian subcontinent.

SUPREME COURT REFUSES TO ADJOURN GANDHI HEARINGS

BK290806 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0730 GMT 29 Nov 79 BK

[Text] The Supreme Court has declined to stay or adjourn the hearings of the petition by the former prime minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, in the Calcutta high court.

Mrs Gandhi had filed the petition challenging certain provisions of the Special Courts Act, 1979. The stay was sought by the Union of India on the grounds that similar contentions are being currently considered by the Supreme Court in the "Kissa Kursi Ka" [tale of a chair] appeal.